MADRAS FISHERIES BUREAU.
BULLETIN No. 9.

FISHERY STATISTICS AND INFORMATION,

WEST AND EAST COASTS,

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

COMPILED BY

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MADRAS

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FISHERY STATISTICS AND INFORMATION, WEST AND EAST COASTS, MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

INTRODUCTION.

THE present Bulletin is a first attempt to display with some degree of accuracy certain statistics relating to the fishing population of the Madras Presidency.

Scattered along the coasts of the Presidency are 118 fish-curing yards in which Government issues duty-free salt to the fish-curers, but, except in minor matters, does not ordinarily interfere with the curers' methods. Each yard is in charge of an officer of the Salt Department with authorities over him and subordinates under him, and, during the last few years, note-books have, at the instance of the Fisheries Department, been compiled by these curing-yard officials, containing information on the number, methods, material, condition, etc., of the local fisher-folk. This information has the advantage that it is obtained either from the fisher-folk themselves or from methods and facts under the eyes of the compilers.

On the other hand there are several reasons why this information is often both imperfect and even incorrect, for much of it has depended on the statements of persons unaccustomed to accurate statistical work and was gathered by persons having no great facilities for or special interest in statistics. Hence in preparing the statistics and facts contained in this Bulletin the information contained in the note-books has had to be laboriously checked, modified, and amplified by personal enquiry and observation; this task was entrusted to Mr. V. Govindan, B.A., Assistant Director of the Department, whose personal knowledge of the fisher-folk and their circumstances and whose interest in them and their development specially fitted him for the work. The necessity first for laborious compilation from the rather obscure and often imperfect note-books and then for personal verification and amplification of the records has caused much delay in the production of this Bulletin since it was first taken up by order of Government in 1914. But this verification has added greatly to the value of the statistics which, so far as they go, may now be considered fairly reliable; the economic information has been very carefully examined and amplified by the Assistant Director.

The Bulletin is divided into two parts—one for the West and one for the East coast; each part comprises five sections, viz.—

(1) Fish-curing yards, number of ticket-holders, markets.
(2) Number of boats engaged in fishing.
(3) The various kinds of nets.
(4) Methods of curing fish.
(5) Economic condition of fisher-folk and curers.

It is, of course, clear that the statistics now presented are wholly incomplete and wanting in much that is desirable. This is due simply to the fact that this Department or Bureau, as at present constituted and functioning, is industrial and not statistical; almost the whole of its duties at present are concerned with developing fisheries on the industrial side and it has no machinery for the collection or collation of statistics. Moreover, it requires but slight thought to show that the collection of statistics and even of facts in this country is very difficult and very different from the same duty in Western countries.

In Great Britain (excluding Ireland) the Fishery Departments are chiefly statistical and regulative and not industrial (except in the one matter of crown brands for Scotch herring), just because the men engaged in the direct fishing and allied industries not only know their own business and interests most thoroughly but have initiative in the highest possible degree, and are infinitely better acquainted with their own industries and interests than any Government or Board can be. Moreover, in consequence of the fishery organization, the gathering of statistics is a simple matter; the boats are large and chiefly issue, often under the fleet system, from a few large ports, and are owned and run by intelligent businessmen, who moreover know that statistics are gathered not for fiscal but for public purposes. Hence all that has to be done is to appoint an Inspector at each port—in England often a businessman himself—who simply receives from the various owners notes of their catches which he compiles into a daily report; the fish markets, moreover, are perfectly organized and it is easy to ascertain every pound of fish landed.

Now here in India everything is exactly the opposite. First, our fishing industry is in the most primitive condition quite undeveloped in any of the modern methods and allied industries, bound by custom and ignorance, and entirely without initiative in new departures; it is the Government officers only who have a larger knowledge and a certain degree of initiative, and it is, at present, for them to lead the industry and the men, as has been done in the oil and guano development, in canning and various other curing and cultural methods, and as will be done shortly in matters of capture; this is the *raison d'être*, and this only, of the Government Department. Hence we are industrial and not statistical.

Secondly, the collection of statistics except of almost fixed and of readily visible and ascertainable matters (such as the population, number of boats, etc.) is almost impossible here, and the statistics, if collected, would be of little value and probably misleading, while the collection, costly in itself, would cause the worst suspicions among the fisher-folk who have never yet been taxed.

We have some 1,700 miles of sea coast exclusive of estuaries and indentations, and every mile, so to say, has its fishing village or hamlet with few or many canoes, catamarans, etc., which go out by night or day catching sometimes a few, sometimes a good load, of one fish or another, which they bring to shore and sell off on the beach at once to local purchasers who consume or run the fish inland as soon as possible before it is further decomposed. The fishermen themselves, moreover, have no idea of weights; they speak generally in terms of baskets or divisions of boats (of greatly varying local sizes) where fish are abundant or in numbers where the fish are large or few. Moreover, in addition to the boats, there

are very numerous shore-seins, casting nets, etc., the produce of which comes in at any time. Hence it is clear that even an official in each hamlet could not get trustworthy or even approximate statistics, since he could not be always on the spot; and an official in each village is unthinkable. Moreover, owing to ignorance in *part, but far* more *owing to suspicion and fear of taxation, the* returns of quantities caught would be absolutely misleading and mischievous.

These difficulties may gradually be overcome, but meanwhile they exist and tend to render statistical work both difficult and inaccurate; hence faults in the present Bulletin both in fact and in omission.

A body of information based on questionnaires issued several years ago to various authorities all over the Presidency is in my possession, and it is hoped to collate and digest it for a further issue in the near future.

TANUR,
20*th March* 1916.

F. A. NICHOLSON,
Honorary Director.

STATISTICS RELATING TO WEST COAST.

STATISTICS RELATING TO WEST COAST.

SECTION I.

WEST COAST—SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.

FISH-CURING yards, number of ticket-holders, markets, etc.

Number and name of yard.	Markets to which salted, cured, etc., fish supplied.	Number of ticket-holders—Average during the quinquennium.						Average quantity of fish cured annually during 1910–14.
		1885–89.	1890–94.	1895–99.	1900–04.	1905–09.	1910–13.	
								MDS.
1. Gangolli ...	Coondapoor, interior villages, Mangalore and Colombo.	2	6	9	18	31	38	19,164
2. Hangarkatta ...	Colombo, Cochin, Mysore territory and interior villages.	18	6	14	29	27	43	14,969
3. Tonse	Mysore, Colombo and interior villages.	...	...	...	24	55	54	9,226
4. Malpe I ...	Udipi, Mysore, Colombo and Bombay Presidency.	79	81	147	280	93	63	38,670
5. Do. II ...	Colombo, Bombay, Mysore and local weekly markets.	Soma Markala's private yard.					1	2,948
6. Udiavar ...	Colombo, Udipi and Bommarbittu within 15 miles.	...	...	...	62	84	69	10,567
7. Mulki	Colombo, Bombay, Mysore and Coorg.	...	...	11	18	22	22	3,312
8. Hosabettu ...	Colombo and interior villages.	Opened only in 1909.					13	4,072
9. Bukkapatnam ...	Colombo, Mangalore and interior villages.	6	13	24	28	26	17	3,830
10. Mangalore ...	Local markets, Colombo, Mysore and Coorg.	...	...	18	52	24	21	7,943
11. Ullal	Colombo, Mysore, Coorg and interior villages.	15	18	20	23	27	24	6.878
12. Manjeshwar *...	Colombo, Malabar and local markets within 40 miles.	18	22	38	17	11	13	8,436
13. Kumbla ...	Colombo and interior markets within 10 miles.	...	26	42	27	15	14	2,293
14. Kasaragod ...	Colombo, interior markets and Ghauts.	...	...	...	26	16	14	5,013
15. Baikal † ...	Colombo, Coorg and interior villages.	16	45	41	40	39	39	4,343
16. Hosdrug ...	Colombo, Coorg, interior districts.	...	16	18	15	15	22	7,145
17. Taikadapara ...	Tellicherry and local sale.	...	...	9	16	13	15	2,408

* People of adjacent villages sell their catches to the curers.
† Four hundred men regularly go for fishing.

SECTION I—*cont.*

WEST COAST—MALABAR DISTRICT.

FISH-CURING yards, number of ticket-holders, markets, etc.

Number and name of yard.	Markets to which salted fish, etc., supplied.	Number of ticket-holders—Average for each quinquennium.						Average quantity of fish cured annually during last five years 1910-14.
		1885-89.	1890-94.	1895-99.	1900-04.	1905-09.	1910-13.	
								MDS.
1. Madai, Pazhayangadi.	Local, South Malabar, South Canara and East Coast.	5	6	10	24	27	28	19,887
2. Matul (Azhikkal).	Markets within 20 miles.	...	...	...	27	18	15	3,480
3. Baliapatam ...	Mostly local (12 miles radius) and Colombo.	31	33	28	29	26	29	2,555
4. Cannanore ...	Local (12 miles radius) Wynaad, Colombo and Tamil districts.	73	88	85	74	69	68	16,303
5 Tellicherry ...	Neighbouring villages and towns, Coorg, Wynaad, Colombo and Tamil districts.	78	97	93	94	83	81	36,214
6. Kurichi ...	Local villages and towns, Coorg, Wynaad, Colombo and Tamil districts.	...	...	11	15	17	11	622
7. Madakara ...	Local, Wynaad, Ernad, East Coast and Ceylon.	15	15	17	13	11	9	11,112
8. Badagara ...	Local markets, interior villages and Colombo.	16	17	18	18	52	44	17,903
9. Quilandi ...	Local markets within 20 miles, interior districts and Colombo.	27	39	42	48	53	52	33,814
10. Elathur ...	Local consumption and markets (e.g., Calicut and Palghat) and Coimbatore.	9	10	11	13	19	21	3,210
11. Puthiappa ...	Do.	15	19	24	29	36	36	5,704
12. Calicut, North.	Local, interior districts and Colombo.	...	72	80	66	51	45	22,123
13. Do. South.	Local markets and Feroke.	11	19	26	24	24	22	6,110
14. Beypore, North.	Local markets, Calicut and Feroke.	15	13	15	16	14	15	2,091
15. Do. South.	Neighbouring villages and Calicut.	17	13	13	15	17	25	6,910
16. Parappanangadi.	Shandies within 30 miles radius, and interior districts.	...	...	...	33	37	38	44,117
17. Tanur	Markets within 50 miles in the district, interior districts and Ceylon.	19	33	49	72	87	83	75,210
18. Paravanna ...	Neighbouring shandies, interior districts and Colombo.	11	15	17	22	30	22	10,723

SECTION I—*cont.*

WEST COAST—MALABAR DISTRICT—*cont.*

Fish-curing yards, number of ticket-holders, markets, etc.—*cont.*

Number and name of yard.	Markets to which salted fish, etc., supplied.	Number of ticket-holders—Average for each quinquennium. 1885-89.	1890-94.	1895-99.	1900-04.	1905-09.	1910-13.	Average quantity of fish annually cured during last five years 1910-14.
								MDS.
19. Kuttai	Local markets and shandies within 13 miles and East Coast.	42	51	45	51	48	39	15,573
20. Ponnani ...	Many markets in the district, interior districts and Colombo.	...	...	...	25	24	22	24,765
21. Pudu Ponnani.	Markets within 25 miles radius and interior districts.	...	30	34	47	37	33	8,401
22. Velliangode ...	Markets in the neighbourhood and Travancore and interior districts.	11	17	19	22	29	28	12,090
23. Palappatti ...	Markets in the district, Colombo and interior districts.	43	42	39	41	43	42	15,111
24. Mannalamkunnu.	Neighbouring markets, interior districts and Colombo.	...	27	31	33	34	31	8,009
25. Edakazhiyur*...	Local demand, interior districts and Ceylon.	47	52	36	37	38	33	14,252
26. Blangad* ...	Local (within 15 miles radics), interior districts, Cochin, Travancore and Colombo.	...	...	...	41	44	47	17,856
27. Chavakkad ...	Cochin State, Colombo and East Coast.	52	60	64	65	66	65	17,936
28. Vadanapalli ...	Local markets and shandies, interior districts, Cochin, Travancore and Ceylon.	...	40	48	47	41	35	7,832
29. Kotimbi Kadappuram.	Local shandies (5 miles radius), Cochin and Travancore States.	...	...	...	25	26	18	4,380
30. Kurikuzhi ...	Local markets and Cochin States.	...	...	10	22	23	19	6,945
31. Bimbalur ...	Local markets (8 miles radius), and Cochin State.	...	...	11	12	15	13	4,283
32. Cochin † ...	Local markets and Colombo.	5	13	16	17	16	14	596

* 500 males go for fishing. † Some of the curers come from Colombo.

SECTION II.

WEST COAST—SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.

NUMBER of boats engaged in fishing.

Serial number.	Name of yard.	Large or small.	Number of Dug-out canoes.	Number of Built-up boats.	Description of boats. Length.	Width.	Depth.	Crew.	Cost.	Sails.	Weight of fish that can be carried.	Remarks.
					FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	MEN.	RS.			
1	Gangoli	Large.	...	4	25—40	6—8	4	8	200—300	Cloth sails.	2—3 tons ...	Large boats used for *Rampani* net fishing.
		Medium.	36	...	25—30	3—3½	2½	6—8	175—350	,,	...	
		Small.	107	...	10—20	2—2½	...	3—4	50—100	,,	..	
2	Hangarkatta ...	Large.	...	8	40	6—8	4	13	250	,,	2—3 tons ...	The large boats are those used for *Rampani* net fishing and are provided with outrigger.
		Medium.	48	...	30	2½	2¼	4	360	,,	...	
		Small.	344	...	10—20	1—2	1½—2	3—4	30—60	,,	...	
3	Tonse	Large.	...	4	...	...	...	...	275	,,	...	
		Small.	8	...	...	...	...	...	200	,,	...	
4	Malpe I	Large.	...	20	36—40	6—10	4½—6	12—13	200—500	,,	...	Some of these large boats are Pattamars or Machwas that come from Bombay Presidency for drift net fishing on this coast and others are Rampani boats.
		Medium.	20	...	25—30	3—3½	2—2½	6—8	150—300	,,	...	
		Small.	60	...	20	2¼	2	2—3	50	,,	...	
5	Malpe II	Large.	...	2	36	6	4½	13	150—200	,,	...	
		Small.	4	...	20	2¾	2	2—3	50	,,	...	
6	Udiavar	Large.	...	5	36	6	5	13	150—200	,,	...	
		Small.	35	...	27	4	3	8	100—150	,,	...	

7	Mulki ...	...	Large.	44	...	15—35	4—6	...	6—10	200—300	,,	3—5 tons ...	Some of these are built up boats used for Rampani fishing.
			Small.	33	...	8—15	2—3	...	2—5	50—100	,,	2 tons.	
8	Hosabettu ...	...	Large.	10	...	15—25	3—3½	...	4—6	300—500	,,	...	
			Small.	16	...	8—15	1½—2½	...	2—3	50—200	,,	...	
9	Bukkapatnam	...	Large.	41	...	15—25	3—3½	...	5—8	200—500	,,	2—3 tons.	
			Small.	35	...	8—15	2—3	...	3—5	50—200	,,	2 tons.	
10	Mangalore ...	...	Large.	83	...	...	...	...	7—10	200—400	,,	...	Some of the boats are Machwas of Ratnagiri, Rajpur and Devaguda (Bombay Presidency) who receive advances from the local curers and come here to carry on drift net fishing during the season.
			Small.	90	...	...	...	...	2—4	50—200	,,	...	
11	Ullal ...	...	Large.	20	...	20—25	3—3½	...	7	175—250	,,	...	
			Small.	80	...	8—15	1½—2½	...	5	70—100	,,	...	
12	Manjeshwar	...	Large.	92	...	...	...	...	5—6	200—600	,,	...	
			Small.	28	...	...	...	...	3—4	100—150	,,	...	
13	Kumbla ...	...	Large.	18	...	31	3½	2½	5	200—400	,,	...	
			Small.	28	...	25	2½	2	4	60—100	,,	...	
14	Kasaragod ...	...	Large.	12	...	25—30	3—4	3	6	400	,,	...	
			Small.	55	...	15—20	2	1¾	4—5	200	,,	...	
15	Baikal ...	...	Large.	36	...	30—36	3¼—4	2½—3	7	350—500	,,	...	
			Medium.	45	...	25—29	2¼—3½	2½—3	4—6	100—350	,,	...	
			Small.	20	...	10—15	2—2½	1¾	2	50—150	,,	...	
16	Hosdrug ...	...	Large.	30	...	25—30	3½	2½—3	6	150—300	,,	...	
			Medium.	26	...	19	2½	1¾—2	4—5	100—200	,,	...	
			Small.	26	...	10—15	2	1½—1¾	2	50—100	,,	...	
17	Taikadapara	...	La ge.	10	...	30	3½	...	5	150—300	,,	...	
			Small.	20	...	20	2	...	2	50—100	,,	...	

SECTION II—*cont.*

WEST COAST—MALABAR DISTRICT.

NUMBER of boats engaged in fishing.

Serial number.	Name of yard.	Large or small.	Number of boats. Dug-out canoes.	Number of boats. Built-up boats.	Description of boats. Length.	Width.	Depth.	Crew.	Cost.	Sails.	Weight of fish that can be carried.	Remarks.
					FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	MEN.	RS.			
1	Madai, Pazhayangadi.	Large.	66	...	30—35	3½	3	6	350—500	Use oars and thick cloth or mat sails.	...	
		Small.	80	...	24—26	3	2½	2—3	50—100	Do.	...	
2	Matul (Azhikkal) ...	Large.	36	...	30—35	3½	3	7	350—500	Do.	...	
		Small.	14	...	24—26	3	2½	3	50—100	Do.	...	
3	Baliapatam ...	Large.	26	...	30—35	2½—3½	3½	7	200—500	Do.	20 to 30 maunds.	
4	Cannanore	Large.	150	...	30—35	3—3½	3½	7	200—600	Do.	Do.	
		Small.	200	...	19—23	2—2½	1¾—2½	3	20—200			
5	Tellicherry	Large.	80	...	30—35	3½	3	6—7	200—600	Do.	Do.	
		Small.	160	...	24—26	3	2½	3—4	50—150			
6	Kurichi	Large.	14	...	30—35	3½	3	5—7	200—500	Do.	Do.	
		Small.	6	...	24—26	3	2½	3—4	50—150			
7	Madakara	Large.	40	...	32	3¾	3½	7	150—400	Do.	Do.	
		Small.	4	...	20—25	2½	1½—2	3—4	20—200			
8	Badagara	Large.	41	...	30—35	3—3¾	3	6—7	200—500	Do.	Do.	
		Small.	41	...	20—25	2—2½	2	3—4	30—75			
9	Quilandi	Large.	75	...	32	3¾	3½	7—8	250—400	Do.	Do.	
		Small.	225	...	21—26	2¼—2½	1½—2	3—4	60—250			

10	Elathur	Large.	6	...	33	3½	2¾	7	250—400	Do.	Do.	
		Small.	20	...	26	2½	1¾	3—5	60—250			
11	Puthiappa	Large.	6	...	33	3½	2¾	7—8	250—400	Do.	Do.	
		Small.	36	...	26	2½	1¾	3—4	60—250			
12	Calicut, North ...	Large.	70	...	32	3¾	3½	6—7	250—400	Do.	Do.	
		Small.	230	...	21—26	2¼—2½	1½—2	2—4	60—250			
13	Calicut, South ...	Large.	20	...	32—35	3½	2½—3	6—7	175—300	Do.	Do.	
		Small.	86	...	20—26	2—2½	1½—2	2—4	50—160			
14	Beypore, North ...	Do.	26	...	30	2½	1¾	4	50—200	Do.	8 to 15 maunds.	
15	Beypore, South ...	Do.	38	...	22	1⅓	1¾	2—4	25—100	Do.	Do.	
16	Parappanangadi ...	Large.	132	...	30	3¾	2¼	4	150—350	...	15 to 20 maunds.	Canoes are flat bottomed, have no sails but at times the crew use their cloths rigged upon oars as a sail.
		Small.	36	...	24	3	1¾	2	50—150			
17	Tanur	Large.	250	...	30	3¾	2¼	4	150—350	...	Do.	
		Small.	100	...	24	3	1¾	2	50—100			
18	Paravanna	Large.	34	...	30	3½	2½	4	100—300	...	Do.	
		Small.	66	...	20—25	2⅓—3	1½—2	2—3	50—100			
19	Kuttai	Large.	70	...	28—30	3½	2½	4—5	100—200	...	Do.	
		Small.	145	...	24	2¼	1½	2—3	30—50			
20	Ponnani	Large.	140	...	30	3½	2½	5	100—150	Use oars and thick cloth or mat sails.	10 to 15 maunds.	
		Small.	180	...	25	2¾	2	2—3	70—120			
21	Pudu Ponnani ...	Large.	39	...	36	3½	2½	5	100—150	Do.	10 to 20 maunds.	
		Small.	35	...	27—30	2⅓—3	1¾—2	3—4	15—25			
22	Velliangode ...	Large.	38	...	30	3¼	2½	5	100—150	Use oars and sail.	10 to 20 maunds.	
		Small.	44	...	25	2¾	2	2—3	70—120			
23	Palappatti	Large.	35	...	36	3½	2½	5	50—125	Do.	Do.	
		Small.	35	...	25	2¾	1¾	2—3	20—50			
24	Mannalamkunnu ...	Large.	...	...	30	3	2½	4—5	50—125	Do.	Do.	
		Small.	...	...	16—25	2	2	2—3	20—50			
25	Edakazhiyur ...	Large.	90	...	30—35	3½—3¾	2½—2¾	5	80—200	Do.	Do.	
		Small.	40	...	22—25	2½—3	2—2½	3	50—80			
26	Blangad	Large.	10	...	24—28	3—3½	2½—3	5	45—300	Do.	Do.	
		Small.	55	...	18—20	2¼—3	2—2½	3				
27	Chavakkad ...	Large.	93	...	24—28	3—3½	2½—3	5	45—300	Do.	Do.	
		Small.	13	...	18—20	2¼—3	2—2½	2				
28	Vadanapalli ...	Large.	60	...	26—28	3—3¼	1½—2	5	120—200	Do.	Do.	

SECTION II—*cont.*

WEST COAST—MALABAR DISTRICT—*cont.*

Number of boats engaged in fishing—*cont.*

Serial number.	Name of yard.	Large or small.	Number of boats. Dug-out canoes	Number of boats. Built-up boats.	Description of boats. Length.	Width.	Depth.	Crew.	Cost.	Sails.	Weight of fish that can be carried.	Remarks.
					FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	MEN.	RS.			
29	Kotimbikadappuram.	Large.	5	...	35	3	2½	5	120—130	Use oars and sail.	10 to 20 maunds.	
		Small.	19	...	20	2½	1½—2	3	50—75	Do.	Do.	
30	Kurikuzhi	Large.	30	...	35	3½	2½—2¾	5	130			
		Small.	130	...	20—25	2½	1½—2	5	100			
31	Bimbalur	Large.	21	...	33	3½	2½—2¾	5	100—125	Do.	10 to 15 maunds.	
32	Cochin	Do.	40	...	30—35	3—3½	2½—3	5	150—200	Do.	20,000 mackerel and sardines.	
		Small.	160	...	20—25	2—2½	1½—2	3	75—100	Do.	4,000 to 5000 mackerel and sardines.	

SECTION III.

WEST COAST—SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.

VARIOUS kinds of nets, etc., in use.

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes mesh of the net in inches.
Column 2 denotes price of net in rupees.

Nets.	(1) Gangoli.	(2) Hangarkatta.		(3) Tonse.		(4) Malpe I.		(5) Malpe II.		(6) Udiavar.	
		Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
			RS.		RS		RS.		RS.		RS.
Rampani net	In use	$\frac{1800 \times 15 \text{ to } 20}{\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{2}}$	1750—3,500	In use ...	...	$\frac{1800 \times 15 \text{ to } 20}{\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{2}}$	2500—4000	$\frac{1800 \times 15 \text{ to } 20}{\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{2}}$	2500—4,000	$\frac{1800 \times 15 \text{ to } 20}{\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{2}}$	2500—4,000
Vaibalai (called Nulubala, Maribalai, Paithubalai, etc.).	In use	$\frac{36 \times 20}{\frac{1}{4} \text{ to } 1}$	150—270	Do. ...	...	$\frac{36 \times 20}{\frac{1}{4} \text{ to } 1}$	150—270	$\frac{36 \times 20}{\frac{1}{4} \text{ to } 1}$	150—270	In use ...	...
Drift and wall nets.											
Kandabalai (Gill net)	In use	$\frac{300 \times 8}{3}$	50	...	...	$\frac{300 \times 8}{3}$	50	$\frac{300 \times 8}{3}$	50	...	...
Casting nets.											
Vichubalai	In use	$\frac{25 \text{ diameter}}{\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } \frac{3}{4}}$	16	...	..	$\frac{25 \text{ diameter}}{\frac{1}{4} \text{ to } \frac{3}{4}}$	16	$\frac{25 \text{ diameter}}{\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } \frac{3}{4}}$	16	In use ...	...
Hooks and lines.											
Cheria Bepu (Small).	In use (with 600 hooks). Fishing at a depth of 15 to 50 feet.	Same as in Gangoli.	...	Same as in Gangoli.	...	Same as in Gangoli.	...	Same as in Gangoli.	..	...	
Shore lining	In use	In use ...	...	In use ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	

SECTION III—*cont.*

WEST COAST—SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT—*cont.*

Various kinds of nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes mesh of the net in inches.
Column 2 denotes price of net in rupees.

Nets.	(7) Mulki.		(8) Hosabettu.		(9) Bukkapatnam.		(10) Mangalore.		(11) Ullal.		(12) Manjeshwar.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Rampani net	600 to 675 × 18 to 24	2000—4000	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Vaibalai (called Nulubala, Maribalai, Paithubalai, etc.).	Wings 90 × 60 / ¼ to ½	100—200	Wings 90×60 / ¼ to ½	...	Wings 90×60 / ¼ to ¼	...	In use ...	200—400	Wings 90×60 / ¼ to 2	200—250	Bag 27×26 / ⅜ to ⅞	100—110
Kollibalai	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300×18 / ⅞	150—200
* *Drift and wall nets.*												
Achabalai	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...				
Kandadibalai	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75×9 / 2½ to 4	...	In use ...	...
Do. (Kanthalabala).	45 × 6 to 9 / 1	15—25	75×9 / 1 to 1½	...	75×9 / 1 to 1½	...	...	...	..	...	108×18 / 2 to 3	45—50
Kanthubalai	...	...	...	...	...	...	In use ...	..	...	...	...	...
Aiburlabalai	60 to 75 × 9 / 2½	15—30	75×9 / 2½	...	75×9 / 2½	...		...	...	60—80	81×60	4—5
Charavubalai	...		...	...	...	...	In use ...	...	...	...	...	...
Guddalabalai	60 to 75 × 9 / ¼ to ⅜	12—18	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	80-100	...	..
Kallathabalai (Olaibalai).	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3 to 3½ mesh.	80-100	...	...

Pathurlai	...	...	$\frac{75\times9}{7}$	...	$\frac{75\times9}{7}$	..	In use ..	...	...	...	...	...
Pattibalai (called Ailachalavala in Malabar).	$\frac{80\times30}{1}$	10—15	$\frac{80\times36}{1}$	...	$\frac{80\times36}{1}$	...	240×48	...	...	12—15	$\frac{80\times26}{\frac{3}{4}}$	12
Shorakubalai (Ballyarubalai of Sravuvala).	...	...	$\frac{75\times9}{6}$	...	$\frac{75\times9}{6}$	...	In use ..	...	..	...	...	...
Odubalai	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{30\times13}{3}$	6—8
Gorubalai (Shore net).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In use ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$—$2\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
Casting nets.												
Vichubalai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	12—16	20 long $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	15—20
Debbala	In use / 36 to 39 ft. long	15—20	$\frac{3}{4}$" mesh / 36 to 39 ft. long.	...	$\frac{3}{4}$" mesh	...	In use ...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$" mesh	9—11	...	...
Nanjinabalai	$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$" mesh } 36 to 39 ft. long.	12—15	$\frac{3}{8}$" mesh } 36 to 39 ft. long.	...	$\frac{3}{8}$" do.	...	Do. ...	...	$\frac{3}{8}$" do.	25—26	...	...
Parlabalai	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$" mesh	12—18	$\frac{7}{8}$" do.	...	$\frac{7}{8}$" do.	...	Do. ...	...	$\frac{7}{8}$" do.	8—10	...	...
Tikkalabalai	$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$" mesh	15—20	$\frac{1}{2}$" do.	..	$\frac{1}{2}$" do.	...	Do ...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$" do.	12—14	...	...
Tikkandabalai	In use ..	15—25	$\frac{5}{8}$" do.	...	$\frac{5}{8}$" do.	...	Do. ..	...	$\frac{5}{8}$" do.	11—13	...	...
Hooks and lines.												
Bepu	*Small Bepu in use.* 670 yards long with hooks at every 6 ft. Fishing at a depth of 10 fathoms and below.	10	500 yards long; hooks 6 ft. apart, at depths 7 to 14 fathoms.	10	500 yards long; hooks 6 ft. apart, at depths 7 to 14 fathoms.	10	Bepu in use.	...	*Small Bepu* 500 yards long. *Big Bepu* 100 fathoms long hooks 10 fathoms apart (9" hook).	10—12	...	...

* Vavurijala is a Ratnagiri drift net in use at Mangalore, etc.

SECTION III—*cont.*

WEST COAST—SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT—*cont.*

Various kinds of nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N.B.—*Column 1 under each yard*— Numerator *denotes length and breadth of nets in feet.* Denominator *denotes mesh of the nets in inches.*
Column 2 denotes price of nets in rupees.

Nets.	(13) Kumbla.		(14) Kasaragod.		(15) Baikal.		(16) Hosdrug.		(17) Taikadapara.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Vaibalai (called Nulubala, Maribalai, Paithubalai, etc.	In use ...	...	In use	100—200	In use / $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$	100—200	In use	...	In use ...	...
Kollibalai	$\frac{300 \times 18}{\frac{7}{8}}$	...	$\frac{300 \times 18}{\frac{7}{8}}$	100—150	In use ...	...	$\frac{300 \times 18}{\frac{1}{8}}$	...	$\frac{300 \times 18}{\frac{7}{8}}$	75
Drift and wall nets.										
Kaibalai	$\frac{30 \times 17}{4}$	4—5	$\frac{30 \times 17}{4}$	4—5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kandadibalai... ...	$\frac{108 \times 18}{2 \text{ to } 3}$	...	$\frac{60 \times 18}{2}$	4	In use ...	4—5	$\frac{46 \times 9}{1\frac{1}{2}}$	3	108×18	10
Shorakubalai (Ballyarubalai or Sravuvala).	...	...	$\frac{40 \times 10}{6}$	5—8	Do. ...	...	$\frac{40 \times 10}{8}$	3—5	...	...
Muppiribalai ..	$\frac{75 \times 18}{2\frac{1}{2}}$	4	$\frac{75 \times 18}{2\frac{1}{2}}$	4	...	...	.	...	..	
Odubalai	$\frac{50 \times 16}{3}$	4	$\frac{50 \times 16}{3}$	4	In use ...	4—6	$\frac{130 \times 15}{2}$	5—7	—...	..
Thirandibalai ...	$\frac{60 \times 18}{5 \text{ to } 6}$	3½—5	$\frac{60 \times 18}{5 \text{ to } 6}$	3½—5	Do. ...	4—5	...	..	...	...
Gorubalai (Shore net).	...	...	In use	...	Do. ...	...	In use	..	..	...

Casting nets.										
Vichubalai	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	In use ...	15
Ailakettumbalai ...	25 ft. long / $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	...	25 ft. long / $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Churukubalai ..	22 ft. long / $\frac{3}{8}$	...	22 ft. long / $\frac{3}{8}$	...	22 ft. long / $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$	...	...	...	...	...
Muttukannibalai ...	11 ft. long / $\frac{3}{8}$	...	11 ft. long / $\frac{3}{8}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thirudaha'ai	12 ft. long / 1	...	12 ft. long / 1	...	12 ft. long / 1	7–10	...	...	...	...
Hooks and lines.										
Valia Bepu (Big) ...	...	...	......	...	...	...	300—500 yards long.	...	340 yards long 9" hooks at 10 fathoms.	...
Cheria Bepu (small).	...	...	800—1000 yards long. Hooks at every 6 ft. Fishing depth 15 to 20 fathoms.	15—20	...	...	800–1000 yards long. Fishing depth 30 to 50 fathoms.	15—20	1,000 ft. long.	...
Shore lining	...	...	......	...	In use	...	In use	...	...	...

SECTION III—*cont.*

WEST COAST—MALABAR DISTRICT.

VARIOUS kinds of nets, etc., in use.

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes mesh of the nets in inches.
Column 2 denotes price of nets in rupees.

Nets.	(1) Madai.		(2) Matul.		(3) Baliapatam.		(4) Cannanore.		(5) Tellicherry.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Peruvala or Paithuvala.	Bag $\frac{24 \times 36}{\frac{1}{4} \text{ to } 1}$ Next portion $\frac{69 \times 36}{6 \times 7}$ wall 120 ft.	50—100	In use ...	75—150	$\frac{60 \times 18}{\frac{1}{4}\text{—}1}$	75—175	$\frac{60 \times 18}{\frac{1}{4}\text{—}1}$	75—175	Pouch 150 broad at mouth and 60 to 75" long or deep.	50—175
Kollivala	In use	50—100	Do. ...	100—150	$\frac{60 \times 24}{\frac{1}{4}}$	75—200	In use	75—200	In use	150—200
Drift and wall nets.										
Ailachalavala * ...	$\frac{40 \times 20}{1}$	...	Do. ...	40	$\frac{75 \times 24}{\frac{3}{4}}$	50—80	20 pieces of—$\frac{75 \times 24}{1}$	50—80	20 pieces—$\frac{60 \times 30}{1}$	2½ each piece.
Mathichalavala * ...	...	...	Do. ...	40	...	...	20 pieces of—$\frac{75 \times 24}{\frac{1}{3}}$	30	20 pieces—$\frac{60 \times 30}{\frac{1}{2}}$	2½ each piece.
Ayakuravala	8 sections—$\frac{40 \times 20}{3 \text{ to } 6}$	...	...	...	...	...	In use	...	...	...

Kandadivala	8 or 9 sections— $\frac{40 \times 20}{2\frac{1}{4}}$	...	In use ...	75	...	...	Do.	...	8 or 9 sections— $\frac{40 \text{ to } 50 \times 20 \text{ to } 25}{2\frac{1}{4}}$	50–7.
Kolanvala	...		Do. ...	50	...	...	...	...	...	. .
Oduvala	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	12 to 15 sections — $\frac{40 \text{ to } 50 \times 20 \text{ to } 25}{3}$	
Ozhukuvala	8 sections— $\frac{40 \times 20}{5 \text{ to } 6}$	...	...	...	$\frac{120 \times 36}{6}$	70–100	$\frac{120 \times 36}{6}$	50–100	15 sections— $\frac{40 \text{ to } 50 \times 20 \text{ to } 25}{6}$	50–70
Sravuvala	8 sections— $\frac{40 \times 20}{6\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 7}$	...	In use ...	50	$\frac{75 \times 30}{8}$	70–90	$\frac{75 \times 30}{8}$	60–90	8 sections— $\frac{40 \text{ to } 50 \times 20 \text{ to } 25}{6 \text{ to } 7}$	50–75
Thirandivala	..	...	Do. ...	60	...	...	$\frac{108 \times 90}{12}$	30–50	$\frac{40 \text{ to } 50 \times 20 \text{ to } 25}{8 \text{ to } 9}$	50–75
Casting nets.										
Thirudavala	In use 1¼ inch mesh ...	5–10	In use ...	...	In use ...	...	In use .	.	$\frac{10 \text{ to } 12}{1\frac{1}{2}}$ long	5–10
Koruvala (*Shore Drag net.*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. .	..	In use	...
Hooks and lines.										
Valia Bepu †	Hooks 9″ long ...	20–25	Not used before 1911, since then men from Cannanore come here to use these.	...	...	..	...	...	170 yards. Hooks at intervals of 10 fathoms iron chain 1¼ ft. long.	40–50
Cheria Bepu ...	1,000–1,300 yards; hooks 2″.	40–50	...	...	...	...	500–670 yards. Hooks 2″ attached at 6 ft. intervals.	Rs. 10 per 500 yards.	800–1,000 yards with 2″ hooks at every 5 ft.	..

* The use of Ailachalavala and Mathichalavala was forbidden by the local fishermen's panchayats in Cannanore, Tellicherry and neighbouring villages and also at Tanur; last year this was relaxed in North Malabar but is still in force at Tanur

† *Valia Bepu* 200–1000 yards with 4″–9″ hooks attached to iron chains suspended at intervals of 18 to 20 yards.

SECTION III—*cont.*

WEST COAST—MALABAR DISTRICT—*cont.*

Various kinds of nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N. B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes mesh of the nets in inches. Column 2 denotes price of nets in rupees.

Nets.	(6) Kurichi.		(7) Madakara.		(8) Badagara.		(9) Quilandi.		(10) Elattur.		(11) Puthiappa.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Peruvala or Paithuvala	In use ...	50—100	In use ..	...	In use $\frac{3}{8}$" mesh	60—150	In use ...	60—120	Bag $\frac{34 \text{ long}}{\frac{1}{4} \text{ to } \frac{5}{8}}$ Groundnet $\frac{63 \times 87}{\frac{7}{8}}$ Walls $\frac{179}{7 \text{ to } 9}$	60—120	In use	..
Kollivala ...	Do. ...	150—200	Do. ...	...	In use ...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...
Drift and wall nets.												
Ailachalavala* ...	...	...	60 × 30	...	Do. ...	30	$\frac{50 \times 30}{1}$	30	$\frac{50 \times 30}{1}$	.	$\frac{50 \times 30}{1}$	...
Mathichalavala *.	...	...	In use ...	...	Do. ...	...	$\frac{60 \times 18}{\frac{5}{8}}$	25	$\frac{60 \times 18}{\frac{5}{8}}$		$\frac{60 \times 18}{\frac{5}{8}}$	...
Kandadivala ...	In use ...	50—70	Do. ...	...	10 to 12 pieces of— $\frac{63 \times 30 \text{ to } 36}{2\frac{1}{4}}$	40	$\frac{55 \times 18}{2}$	25	$\frac{55 \times 18}{2}$	...	$\frac{55 \times 18}{2}$	...
Kolanvala ...	...	...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Nariyanvala ...	...	...	...	...	4" mesh	50	$\frac{30 \times 17}{4}$	40	$\frac{30 \times 17}{4}$	...	$\frac{30 \times 17}{4}$	...

Oduvala ...	In use ...	...	...	...	10 pieces, 3" mesh.	50	$\frac{40 \times 16}{2\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 3}$	25	$\frac{40 \times 16}{2\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 3}$	...	$\frac{40 \times 16}{2\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 3}$	...
Ozhukuvala ...	Do. ...	50—70 —	$\frac{72 \times 24}{5 \text{ to } 6}$	...	10 to 12 pieces of— $\frac{50 \times 30 \text{ to } 36}{5 \text{ to } 6}$	40	In use ...	...	...	...	...	..
Sravuvala ...	Do. ...	50—75	In use ...	...	...	..	$\frac{24 \times 18}{8}$	100	$\frac{24 \times 14}{8}$	...	$\frac{24 \times 14}{8}$	...
Thirandivala ...	Do. ...	50—75	Do. ...	...	7" mesh ..	30	$\frac{70 \times 17}{6}$	30	$\frac{76 \times 17}{6}$	...	$\frac{76 \times 17}{6}$	...
Casting nets.												
Ailakettumvala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In use ...	...	In use	...
Malanvala ...	...	...	In use ...		...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Thirudavala ...	$\frac{10 \text{ to } 12 \text{ long}}{1\frac{1}{4}}$	5—10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Vichuvala ...	...	...	In use	...	$\frac{6 \text{ to } 8 \text{ long}}{\frac{1}{2}}$	10 to 15	$\frac{15 \text{ to } 25 \text{ long}}{\frac{1}{4}}$	5—15	..	.	...	...
Koruvala (Shore Drag net)	...	...	Do.	...	..	...	In use ...	...	In use ...	...	In use	..
Hooks and lines.												
Valia Bepu † ...	...	...	250 yards: hooks 3" to 4"	Hook including chain 3 to 4 annas.	In use ...	...	160—340 yards; hooks at every 10 fathoms.	25	240—340 yards; hooks at every 10 fathoms.	..	160—500 yards; hooks at every 10 fathoms.	25—30
Cheria Bepu ...	800 — 1,000 yards with 2" hooks at 6 ft. intervals.	...	1,000 yards Hooks 1" to 2" at every 6 ft.	Half to 1 anna per hook.	Do. .	...	1,000—1,300 yards; hooks at every 5 ft.	20	1,000—1,300 yards; hooks at every 5 ft.	.	800—1,200 yards; hooks at every 5 ft.	15—23

* The use of Ailachalavala and Mathichalavala was forbidden by the local fishermen's panchayats in Cannanore, Tellicherry and neighbouring villages and also at Tanur; last year this was relaxed in North Malabar but is still in force at Tanur.

† *Valia Bepu* 200—1,000 yards with 4' to 9" hooks attached to iron chains suspended at intervals of 18 to 20 yards.

SECTION III—*cont.*

WEST COAST—MALABAR DISTRICT—*cont.*

Various kinds of nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes mesh of the nets in inches. Column 2 denotes price of nets in Rupees.

Nets.	(12) Calicut, North.		(13) Calicut, South.		(14) Beypore, North.		(15) Beypore, South.		(16) Parappanangadi.		(17) Tanur.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Peruvala or Paithuvala	In use ...	150	In use ...	...	...	...	In use ...	150—200	Varies $\frac{3}{8}-\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{80\times35}{\frac{5}{8}}$	...	Varies $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{80\times35}{\frac{5}{8}}$	50—100
Kollivala	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...		...		...
Drift and wall nets.												
Ailachalavala * ...	$\frac{50\times30}{1}$	30	$\frac{50\times30}{1}$	30	$\frac{50\times30}{1''}$	25—35	...	...	...	...		...
Mathichalavala* ...	$\frac{60\times18}{\frac{5}{8}}$	25	$\frac{60\times18}{\frac{5}{8}}$	25	$\frac{60\times18}{\frac{5}{8}}$	25—36	...	...	..	...	...	...
Kandadivala	$\frac{55\times18}{2}$	...	$\frac{55\times18}{2}$	25	$\frac{55\times18}{2}$	25—30	.	...	10 sections—$\frac{60\times18}{2}$	4 each piece.	8 to 10 sections—$\frac{60\times18}{2}$	4 each.
Kaivala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 sections—$\frac{30\times17}{4}$	4—5 each piece	$\frac{30\times17}{4}$	7—8
Muppirivala	...	...	...	...	In use ...	6 each piece.	..	...	10 sections—$\frac{75\times18}{2\frac{1}{2}}$	4 each piece.	8 to 10 sections—$\frac{75\times18}{2\frac{1}{2}}$	5—6
Nariyanvala	$\frac{30\times17}{4}$	40	$\frac{30\times17}{4}$	40	In use ...	6 each piece.	8 to 10 pieces—$\frac{29\times13}{4}$	4 5	...	...	...	...
Oduvala	$\frac{40\times16}{2\frac{1}{2}\text{ to }3}$	...	$\frac{40\times16}{2\frac{1}{2}\text{ to }3}$	...	...	...	...	...	10 sections—$\frac{50\times16}{3}$	3—4 each piece.	8 to 10 sections—$\frac{50\times16}{3}$	3—4

Sravuvala	24×14 / 8	120	24×14 / 8	120	24×14 / 8	100–120	8 to 10 pieces— 18×17 / 8	5–7	10 sections— 26×16 / 7	4 each piece.	8 to 10 sections— 26×16 / 7	4 each.
Thirandivala	76×17 / 6	...	76×17 / 6	...	76×17 / 6	40–50		...	10 sections— 60×18 / 5–6	3½–5 each piece.	8 to 10 sections— 60×18 / 5–6	3½–5
Casting nets. 4												
Ailakettumvala ...	In use ...	...	...	...	24 long. / ½	10–15	30 feet long / 1″	10–12	20 ft. long / ⅝ to ¾	...	20 ft. long / ⅝ to ¾	...
Churukuvala	...	..	...	...	20–24 long / ½–¾	12–24	20 feet long / ⅜–¾	20–23	22 ft. long / ⅜	...	22 ft long / ⅜	...
Muttukannivala ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	11 feet long / ⅜	3–4	11 ft. long / ⅜	...	11 ft. long / ⅜	...
Pakkuvala	...	...	...	...	18–24 long / ¾	10–15	20 ft. long / ⅜–⅝	15–20	...	...	...	...
Thirudavala	...	.	...	...	12–16 long / 1¼	7–12	10 ft. long / 1¼	3–4	12 ft. long / 1	...	12 ft. long / 1	...
Vichuvala	...	...	...	...	...	...	In use .	10–15	...	...	..	...
Koruvala (Shore Drag net).	In use ...	...	In use ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Hooks and lines.												
Valia Bepu †	160–340 yards long; hooks at every 10 fathoms.	10–15	In use ...	10–15	.	. .	160 to 340 yards long; hooks at every 10 fathoms.		...	...	In use ...	...
Cheria Bepu	1,000–1,300 yards long; hooks at every 5 ft.	20–25	Do. ...	20–25	...	. .	300 to 850 yards long; hooks at every 5 ft.	8½–11	...	...	Do. ...	...
Hand lining	...	...	...	...	Hand lining in the river with 2 to 6 hooks.	6 as.—14 as.	...	...	...	...	Do. (with 2 to 6 hooks).	...
Harpooning	...	...	...	...	In use ...	2–4		...	...	...	...	...

· The use of Ailachalavala and Mathichalavala was forbidden by the local fishermen's panchayats in Cannanore, Tellicherry and neighbouring villages and also at Tanur; last year this was relaxed in North Malabar but is still in force at Tanur.

† *Valia Bepu* 200 — 1,000 yards long with 6″ to 12″ hooks attached to *iron chains suspended at intervals of 9 to 10 yards.*

SECTION III—*cont.*

WEST COAST—MALABAR DISTRICT—*cont.*

Various kinds of nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes mesh of the nets in inches. Column 2 denotes price of nets in Rupees.

Nets.	(18) Paravanna.		(19) Kuttai.		(20) Ponnani.		(21) Pudu Ponnani.		(22) Velliangode.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Peruvala or Paithuvala.	$\frac{\text{Varies}}{\frac{3}{8}\text{ to }\frac{7}{8}}$	35–50	$\frac{\text{Varies}}{\frac{3}{8}\text{ to }\frac{7}{8}}$	35–50	$\frac{\text{Varies}}{\frac{3}{8}\text{ to }\frac{7}{8}}$	35–50	$\frac{\text{Varies}}{\frac{3}{8}\text{ to }\frac{7}{8}}$	35–50	$\frac{\text{Varies}}{\frac{1}{8}\text{ to }\frac{7}{8}}$	40–50
Drift and Wall nets.										
Ailachalavala ...	$\frac{50\times30}{\frac{7}{8}}$	5–8	$\frac{50\times30}{\frac{7}{8}}$	5–8	$\frac{50\times35}{\frac{7}{8}}$	5–8	$\frac{50\times35}{\frac{7}{8}}$	5–8	$\frac{50\times35}{\frac{7}{8}}$	5–8
Mathichalavala ...	$\frac{45\text{ to }50\times10\text{ to }15}{\frac{3}{8}}$	5	$\frac{40\text{ to }50\times10\text{ to }15}{\frac{3}{8}}$	4	$\frac{90\times17\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{8}}$	5	$\frac{90\times17\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{8}}$	5	$\frac{40\text{ to }50\times12\text{ to }15}{\frac{3}{8}}$	5–8
Koravala	$\frac{40\text{ to }50\times15\text{ to }20}{1\text{ to }1\frac{1}{4}}$	5	$\frac{40\text{ to }50\times15\text{ to }20}{1\text{ to }1\frac{1}{2}}$	5	$\frac{40\text{ to }50\times15\text{ to }20}{1\text{ to }1\frac{1}{2}}$	5	$\frac{40\text{ to }50\times15\text{ to }20}{1\text{ to }1\frac{1}{2}}$	5–8	$\frac{40\text{ to }50\times15\text{ to }20}{1\text{ to }1\frac{1}{2}}$	5
Kandadivala	$\frac{50\times20}{2}$	4–6	...	...	$\frac{50\times20}{2}$	4–6	$\frac{50\times20}{2}$	4–6	$\frac{50\times20}{2}$	4–6
Muppirivala	$\frac{60\times18}{2\frac{1}{2}}$	5–8	$\frac{60\times18}{2\frac{1}{2}}$	5–8	$\frac{60\times18}{2\frac{1}{2}}$	5–8	$\frac{60\times20}{2\frac{1}{2}}$	5–8	$\frac{60\times18}{2\frac{1}{2}}$	5–8
Oduvala	$\frac{50\times16}{3}$	5–8	$\frac{50\times16}{3}$	5–8	$\frac{50\times16}{3}$	5–8	$\frac{50\times16}{3}$	5–8	$\frac{50\times16}{3}$	5–8
Sravuvala	$\frac{25\times15}{6}$	5–8	$\frac{25\times15}{6}$	5–8	$\frac{25\times15}{6}$	5–8	$\frac{25\times15}{6}$	5–8	$\frac{25\times15}{6}$	5–8
Thirandivala	$\frac{50\times15}{5}$	5–8	$\frac{50\times15}{5}$	5–8	$\frac{50\text{ to }60\times15\text{ to }20}{5}$	5 8	$\frac{50\text{ to }60\times15\text{ to }20}{5}$	5–8	$\frac{50\text{ to }60\times15\text{ to }20}{5}$	5–8

Casting nets.										
Vichuvala	10 to 25 long / $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	5–15	10 to 25 long / $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	5–15	10 to 25 long / $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	.	10 to 25 long / $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	5–15	10 to 25 long / $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	5–15
Hooks and lines.										
Valia Bepu	...	...	170 yards long; hooks at 10 fathoms.	10–12	80 yards long; hooks at 10 fathoms.	5	85 yards long ...	...	85–200 yards.	10–13
Cheria Bepu	In use	...	500 yards long; hooks at every 5 ft.	12–15	1,000 yards long; hooks at every 5 ft.	...	500–1,000 yards.	...	125–200 yards.	...
Hand lining	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In use	...

SECTION III—*cont.*

WEST COAST—MALABAR DISTRICT—*cont.*

Various kinds of nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes mesh of the nets in inches.
Column 2 denotes price of nets in Rupees.

Nets.	(23) Palappatti.		(24) Mannalamkunnu.		(25) Edakazhiyur.		(26) Blangad.		(27) Chavakkad.	
	Description of nets.	Cost.	Description of nets.	Cost.	Description of nets.	Cost.	Description of nets.	Cost.	Description of nets.	Cost.
		RS.		RS.		RS		RS.		RS.
Peruvala or paithuvala ...	$\frac{\text{Varies}}{\frac{3}{8}\text{ to }\frac{7}{8}}$	50	$\frac{\text{Varies}}{\frac{1}{8}\text{ to }\frac{7}{8}}$	35—50	$\frac{\text{Bag 20 to 30} \times \text{15 to 20}}{\frac{1}{2}}$	35—50	$\frac{\text{Bag 20 to 30} \times \text{15 to 20}}{\frac{1}{2}}$	...	...	...
Kollivaal	...	...	...	...	$\frac{\text{In use}}{\frac{1}{3}\text{ to }\frac{3}{4}}$	...	In use	...	In use	...
Drift and wall nets.										
Ailachavalavala ...	$\frac{50 \times 30}{\frac{7}{8}}$	5—8	$\frac{50 \times 30}{\frac{7}{8}}$	5—8	$\frac{\text{15 to 25} \times \text{10 to 12}}{\frac{3}{4}}$	...	$\frac{\text{15 to 25} \times \text{10 to 12}}{\frac{3}{4}}$	...	$\frac{75 \times 24}{\frac{3}{4}}$	...
Mathichalavala	$\frac{40 \times 12}{\frac{3}{8}}$	4	$\frac{40 \times 12}{\frac{3}{8}}$	4	$\frac{\text{15 to 25} \times \text{10 to 12}}{\frac{1}{2}}$	...	$\frac{\text{15 to 25} \times \text{10 to 12}}{\frac{1}{2}}$	..	$\frac{75 \times 24}{\frac{1}{2}}$	...
Koravala	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	$\frac{60 \times 30}{4}$	...
Kandadivala	$\frac{50 \times 20}{2}$	4—6	$\frac{50 \times 20}{2}$	4—6	In use	...	In use	...	$\frac{180 \times 24}{2}$	...
Muppirivala	$\frac{60 \times 18}{2\frac{1}{2}}$	4 to 7	$\frac{60 \times 18}{2\frac{1}{2}}$	4—7	......	..	...	...	...	...

Ozhukuvala ...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{8 \text{ to } 10 \times 7 \text{ to } 8}{1\frac{1}{4}}$	...	$\frac{8 \text{ to } 10 \times 7 \text{ to } 8}{1\frac{1}{4}}$ ...	...	...	...
Stravuvala ...	$\frac{25 \times 15}{6}$	5–8	$\frac{25 \times 15}{6}$	5–8	$\frac{35 \times 12}{4\frac{1}{2}}$	...	$\frac{35 \times 12}{4\frac{1}{2}}$	...	$\frac{60 \times 30}{6}$	...
Thirandivala ...	$\frac{50 \times 15}{5}$	5–8	$\frac{50 \times 15}{5}$	5–8	$\frac{40 \times 12}{4\frac{1}{2}}$	...	$\frac{40 \times 12}{4\frac{1}{2}}$	...	$\frac{90 \times 30}{6}$	...
Hooks and lines.										
Valia Bepu ...	In use ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	In use	...	In use	...
Cheria Bepu ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	...	Do.	...

SECTION III—*cont.*

WEST COAST—MALABAR DISTRICT—*cont.*

Various kinds of nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes mesh of the nets in inches. Column 2 denotes price of nets in Rupees.

Nets.	(28) Vadanapalli.		(29) Kotimbikadappuram.		(30) Kurikuzhi.		(31) Bimbalur.		(32) Cochin.	
	Description of nets.	Cost.	Description of nets.	Cost.	Description of nets.	Cost.	Description of nets.	Cost.	Description of nets.	Cost.
		RS.		RS		RS.		RS.		RS.
Peruvala or Paithuvala...	$\frac{40 \times 20}{\frac{1}{4}}$	60	In use ...	60–70	In use ...	60–70	In use	.	In use ..	70–80
Kollivala	$\frac{90 \times 70}{\frac{3}{4}}$	100	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Drift and wall nets.										
Ailachalavala	$\frac{42 \times 21}{\frac{3}{4}}$	18–25	$\frac{48 \times 18}{1}$	3–4	$\frac{48 \times 18}{1}$	3–6	$\frac{\text{In use}}{1}$	3	...	...
Mathichalavala	$\frac{30 \times 19}{\frac{1}{4}}$	40	In use ...	..	In use ...		In use ..		$\frac{45 \times 13}{\frac{3}{8}}$	3–5
Chinavala	...	...	...	..	...	...	In use	...	In use ...	...
Kandadivala	...	...	$\frac{\text{20 pieces}}{2}$	2½	$\frac{\text{20 pieces}}{2}$	2½	...	...	...	...
Muppirivala	...	...	...	...	...	...	In use	..	...	...
Sravuvala	$\frac{26 \times 16}{6}$	50	...	...	...	...	Do.	...	$\frac{\text{In use}}{6}$	9–10 each piece.
Thirandivala	...	...	$\frac{84 \times 18}{6}$	3½	$\frac{84 \times 18}{6}$	3½	Do.	...	...	..
Casting nets.										
Koruvala (Shore Drag net).	...	...	$\frac{\text{In use}}{\frac{1}{4}}$	...	$\frac{\text{In use}}{\frac{1}{4}}$	...	Do.	...	.	..
Hooks and lines.										
Valia Bepu	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 yards long ...	...	In use, since 1908.	...
Cheria Bepu	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Do. do.	...

SECTION IV.

METHODS OF CURING FISH.

WEST COAST—SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.

GANGOLI.

Large fish such as seir, pomfrets, cat fish, small sharks, kora, palámeen, etc., are split through the dorsal line from the root of the tail to the tip of the snout and the guts and gills are removed. In this position the vertebral column remains attached to one side of the fish. The vertebral column is severed from the skull by a transverse cut at their junction and the knife is again placed below it at the point where it is cut and passed downwards till the root of the tail is reached, thus separating the vertebral column from the fleshy side of the fish for the greater part of its depth but still keeping it attached to the fish by means of the uncut portion of the skin on its dorsal side. This operation gives the fish a wide flat shape of enlarged appearance, an important matter since such fish are usually sold by number and not by weight. Scores are then made in the thick fleshy parts by passing the knife lengthways. Some curers who want to defraud their customers cut off wedge-shaped fillets from the fleshy parts without disturbing the skin and it is not easily detected; when fish are sold by number this benefits the curers to the extent of the flesh thus removed. The fish is washed and salt is applied to the scores and well rubbed all over the cut surface. They are then arranged in layers in salting receptacles such as half barrels, tubs, or small dug-outs, and kept usually for a night. Next day they are washed in the self-brine formed in the salting vessels and put out in the sun on coir mats or cadjans spread on the sand. It takes at least two full days to dry the fish. In the case of thinner fish such as ribbon fish, mackerel, small pomfrets, etc., only the first dorsal cut is made and the vertebral column remains attached to one side of the fish and no scores are needed. Mackerel are also slit on the abdomen and salted after removing the guts and gills. Sardines are cured either by cutting off the head and the abdomen with a single diagonal cut or by simply slitting and removing the guts and gills. Large sharks are cut into pieces of convenient size and filletted. Skates and rays are cut on both sides of the vertebral column which together with the head and tail is removed and remaining portions which are really the two elongated fins are cut into fillets. These remain attached to the skin at the apex of the fins and when separated are of a wedge-shape. Smaller fish of various kinds are gutted by pulling off the gullet or are simply roused with salt or put in brine and sun-dried. Some very small fish such as *nethali* small sardines, prawns, etc., are simply sun-dried without salt by spreading them on the beach. All cut up fish are washed usually

in the sea water before they are salted, but when they are taken out of salting tubs they are cleaned only in the self-brine and very rarely in sea water. A second washing in sea water will make the fish look neat and give it good colour but the washed fish would weigh less than the unwashed fish. Mackerel for Colombo are slit on the back, the guts are removed through an incision made in the abdomen and salt is stuffed in.

Salted fish are usually packed in mat bundles; occasionally such valuable fish as seir, palámeen, etc., intended for the Colombo market are packed in second-hand dealwood cases.

Ordinary proportion of salt—

Large fish	1 : 5
Mackerel	1 : 6
Sardines	1 : 7

Dryage—

Large fish	19 to 24 per cent.
Mackerel	31 to 37 „
Small fish	45 to 61 „

HANGARKATTA.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—

Large fish	1 : 5
Mackerel	1 : 6
Sardines	1 : 7

Dryage—

Large fish	19 to 24 per cent.
Mackerel	31 to 37 „
Small fish	45 to 61 „

TONSE.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—

Large fish	1 : 5
Mackerel	1 : 6
Sardines	1 : 7

Dryage—

Large fish	48 per cent.
Small „	40

MALPE I AND II.

Method of curing (ordinary)—*vide* "Gangoli."

Colombo method of curing.—Mostly mackerel are cured in this manner. Fish are slit on the ventral side from gullet to the vent by passing a sharpened piece of bamboo shaped like the blade of a small pocket knife and the guts and gills are pulled out. The women and girls who do this are very quick with their fingers.

The fish are then washed in the sea and salt with a small piece of tamarind (korka) is thrust in the abdomen of the fish. They are then arranged in layers in a barrel with sprinkling of salt and tamarind between each layer and some weight placed on the top. The barrel is then closed temporarily and kept for 3 or 4 days at the end of which period the brine that is formed in the barrel is drawn off through a small hole made at its bottom. The fish is pressed down with the hands or by the weight of a man standing on them. The barrel is then filled with more fish from other barrels and this operation may be repeated till the barrel is filled to the very top. It is then headed up and the brine that was drawn out poured back into it through the bung hole till it is completely full and overflows. The bung hole is then closed and the barrel is ready for shipment. The proportion of salt required is 30 lb. per maund (82 lb.) of fish, and each barrel may contain on an average 6,000 fish weighing about half a ton. Mackerel cured in this fashion can be kept for many months, and some classes of people in Ceylon have a special liking for them and pay good prices; at times the retail price may even reach an anna per fish. This cure is conducted by people who specially come for the purpose during the mackerel fishing season, and though they have practised it in Cochin and a few other places in the south for many years past, it is only three or four years since they started this at Malpe; several thousands of barrels are now being shipped every year. The average cost of a barrel of fish is as follows:—

	RS.
6,000 mackerel at Rs. 5 per 1,000	30
Salt, tamarind, and labour	5
Cost of an empty barrel	12
Freight, shipping charges, etc.	13
	60

The selling price as shown above may reach double this, so that there is a large margin of profits to the curing merchants, and it is no wonder that the number of these curers including some of the local men, has been increasing at Malpe every year. Big fish such as seir, pomfret, etc., cut up into slices, may also be treated in this manner.

Ratnagiri method of curing.—Generally large fish such as seir, black pomfrets, sharks, palāmeen, etc., are treated in this manner. The fish are split, gutted, and cleaned as in the ordinary method of curing. One pound of salt is required for 3 pounds of fish; half the quantity of salt is rubbed on the cut surface of the fish, and they are then stacked on the floor of the curing shed to a height of 3 or 4 feet. On the second day half the remaining salt is rubbed in and the fish so re-stacked that the top fish become the bottom ones; on the third day the remaining salt is applied and the fish re-stacked again. It is allowed to remain in this condition for another eight days when the fish are sufficiently dry and are then removed; they are not sun-dried afterwards. The foul brine flowing out from the stacks is absorbed by the sand on the floor of the shed. This method of curing is carried on by curers who resort to this yard

from Goa, Ratnagiri, Viziadrug, and other places in the Bombay Presidency, and who send away the cured fish for sale in those parts. Sardines and mackerel are also treated in the same manner but the fish are simply roused with salt. Enquiries made show that this class of fish also find their way into some of the markets in this Presidency such as Bangalore, Madras, Bellary, etc., under the name of Goa or Bombay fish.

Proportion of salt—

Local method—

Large fish	1 : 5 to 1 : 6
Mackerel } Sardines }	1 : 6 to 1 : 7
Small fish	1 : 9

Colombo method—30 lb. per maund.

Ratnagiri method—

Large fish	1 : 3 (in three instalments).
Small „	1 : 4 (in two equal instalments).

Dryage—

Large fish	19 to 24 per cent.
Mackerel	31 to 37 „
Small fish	45 to 61 „

UDIAVAR.

Local method of curing only—*vide* "Gangoli." Proportion of salt and dryage are similar to those of Malpe I.

MULKI.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—

Large fish	1 : 4
Medium „	1 : 5
Mackerel	1 : 6
Small fish	1 : 8

Dryage—

Large fish	47 to 54 per cent.
Mackerel	38 to 74 „
Small fish	53 to 56 „

HOSABETTU.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—

Large fish	1 : 4 to 1 : 5
Medium „	1 : 7
Small „	1 : 7 to 1 : 8

MANGALORE.

Dryage—

Large fish	47 to 55 per cent.
Small „	38 to 74 „

BUKKAPATNAM.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—

Large fish	1 : 4
Mackerel	1 : 6
Small fish	1 : 7 to 1 : 8

Dryage—

Large fish	47 to 54 per cent.
Small „	53 to 56 „

Method of curing —*vide* "Gangoli."

(The large Ratnagiri machwas (boats) which fish from here during the season, at times stay out at sea for a few days curing their catches on board with Bombay duty paid salt.)

Proportion of salt—

Large fish	1 : 5 to 1 : 6
Mackerel	1 : 6 to 1 : 7
Small fish	1 : 8 to 1 : 10

Dryage—

Large fish	40 to 50 per cent.
Small „	50 to 60 „

ULLAL.

Local and Colombo methods —*vide* "Gangoli" and "Malpe I."

Proportion of salt—

Large fish	1 : 4 to 1 : 5
Small „	1 : 7 to 1 : 8

Dryage—

Large fish	40 to 50 per cent.
Small „	45 to 55 „

MANJESHWAR, KUMBLA, KASARAGOD.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—

Large fish	1 : 4 to 1 : 5
Small „	1 : 7 to 1 : 8

Dryage—

Large fish	47 to 55 per cent.
Small „	38 to 74 „

BAIKAL, HOSDURG.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—

Large fish	1:5
Small "	1:8

Dryage—

Large fish	30 to 50 per cent.
Small "	45 to 70 "

TAIKADAPARA.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—

Large fish	1:5
Small "	1:8
Dryage—varies from	42 to 65 per cent.

WEST COAST—MALABAR DISTRICT.

MADAI.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—

Large fish	1:4 to 1:6
Medium "	1:6 to 1:7
Small "	1:7 to 1:8

Dryage—

Large fish	32 to 48 per cent.
Small "	52 to 60 "

MATUL, BALIAPATAM.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—

Large fish	1:4 to 1:6
Mackerel	1:6 to 1:7
Sardines	1:7 to 1:8
Small fish	1:7 to 1:8

Dryage—

Large fish	40 to 50 per cent.
Small "	50 to 60 "

CANNANORE.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—

Large fish	1:4 to 1:6
Mackerel	1:6 to 1:7
Sardines and other small kinds ...	1:7 to 1:8

Dryage—

Large fish	53 to 60 per cent.
Small „	45 to 55 „

TELLICHERRY.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—

Large fish	1 : 4 to 1 : 6
Mackerel	1 : 6 to 1 : 7
Sardines	1 : 7 to 1 : 8
Small fish	1 : 7 to 1 : 8

Dryage—

Large fish	40 to 50 per cent.
Small „	50 to 60 „

KURICHI.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—

Large fish	1 : 4 to 1 : 6
Mackerel	1 : 6 to 1 : 7
Sardines	1 : 7 to 1 : 8
Small fish	1 : 7 to 1 : 8

Dryage—

Large fish	30 to 45 per cent.
Small „	35 to 65 „

MADAKARA.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—vide "Kurichi."

Dryage—

Large fish	25 to 45 per cent.
Small „	35 to 45 „

BADAGARA.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—

Large fish	1 : 4 to 1 : 6
Mackerel	1 : 6 to 1 : 7
Sardines	1 : 7 to 1 : 8
Small fish	1 : 7 to 1 : 8

Dryage—

Large fish	25 to 45 per cent.
Small „	25 to 65 „

QUILANDY.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—vide "Cannanore."

Dryage—vide Badagara.

ELATHUR.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—vide "Cannanore."

Dryage—

Large fish ...	... ...	25 to 45 per cent.
Small „ ...	... ...	25 to 50 „

PUTHIAPPA.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—vide "Cannanore."

Dryage—

Large fish ...	... ...	30 to 45 per cent.
Small „ ...	... ...	25 to 55 „

CALICUT, NORTH.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—vide "Cannanore."

Dryage—

Large fish ...	... ...	30 to 45 per cent.
Small „ ...	... ...	35 to 65 „

CALICUT, SOUTH.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—vide "Cannanore."

Dryage—vide "Calicut North."

BEYPORE, NORTH.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—vide "Cannanore."

Dryage—

Large fish ...	... ...	30 to 45 per cent.
Small „ ...	... ...	40 to 65 „

BEYPORE, SOUTH.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—vide "Cannanore."

Dryage—vide "Beypore, North."

PARAPPANANGADI.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—vide "Cannanore."

Dryage—

Large fish	30 to 50 per cent.
Mackerel	35 to 45 ,,
Sardines	40 to 50 ,,
Small fish	40 to 65 ,,

TANUR.

Methods of curing—*vide* "Gangoli." But sometimes fish intended for particular localities in the Madura, Ramnad, Tanjore, etc., Districts are cured in a special way; *e.g.*, cat fish are slit on the back, gutted, and packed with salt; the next day they are packed in cadjan bundles and forwarded without washing or drying. The salt not having thoroughly penetrated the tissues of the fish they become soft and have a putrid smell. This resembles the pit cured fish of the East Coast Yards.

Proportion of salt—vide "Cannanore."

Dryage—

Large fish	25 to 40 per cent.
Small ,, ...	45 to 65 ,,
Mackerel	50 ,,

PARAVANNA.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—vide "Cannanore."

Dryage—

Large fish	25 to 40 per cent.
Small ,, ...	40 to 50 ,,
Mackerel	35 to 40 ,,
Sardines	35 to 45 ,,

KUTTAI, PONNANI.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—vide "Cannanore."

Dryage—

Large fish	25 to 45 per cent.
Small ,, ...	40 to 50 ,,
Mackerel	35 to 40 ,,
Sardines	35 to 45 ,,

PUDU PONNANI.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—vide "Cannanore."

Dryage—

Large fish	27 to 38 per cent.
Small ,, ...	50 to 55 ,,
Mackerel	37 to 50 ,,
Sardines	45 to 55 ,,

VELLIANGODE.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."
Proportion of salt—vide "Cannanore."

Dryage—

Large fish	25 to 40 per cent.
Small „	40 to 50 „
Sardines	43 to 55 „

PALAPPATTI.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."
Proportion of salt—vide "Cannanore."

Dryage—

Large fish	26 to 37 per cent.
Small „	35 to 47 „

MANNALAMKUNNU.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."
Proportion of salt—vide "Cannanore."
Dryage—vide "Palappatti."

EDAKAZHIYUR.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."
Proportion of salt—vide "Cannanore."

Dryage—

Large fish	25 to 33 per cent.
Small „	25 to 35 „

BLANGAD.

Method of curing—*vide* "Gangoli."
Proportion of salt—vide "Cannanore."

Dryage—

Large fish	25 to 35 per cent.
Small „	40 to 60 „

CHAVAKKAD.

Method of curing (ordinary)—*vide* "Gangoli."
Colombo method of curing—*vide* "Malpe I."
Proportion of salt for ordinary method of curing—*vide* "Cannanore."
Proportion of salt for Colombo method of curing—

Large fish	3 : 8
Small „	5 : 16

Dryage (ordinary)—

Large fish	25 to 35 per cent.
Small „	40 to 60 „

VADANAPALLI.

Method of curing—*vide* " Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—vid: " Cannanore."

Dryage—vide "Chavakkad."

KOTIMBIKADAPPURAM, KURIKUZHI, BIMBALORE.

Method of curing—*vide* " Gangoli."

Proportion of salt—vide "Gangoli."

Dryage—

Large fish	26 to 35 per cent.
Small „	40 to 60 „

COCHIN.

Method of curing (ordinary)—*vide* " Gangoli."
Colombo method of curing—*vide* " Malpe I."
Proportion of salt for ordinary method of curing—*vide* " Cannanore."
Proportion of salt for Colombo method of curing—

Large fish	3 : 8
Small „	5 : 16

Dryage—

Large fish	25 to 35 per cent.
Small „	40 to 60 „

STATEMENT showing the chief kinds of fish brought to the yards, West Coast.

Malayalam names.	Canarese or Tulu names.	Scientific or popular names.	Times at which largely caught.	Locality.
Sravu.	*Thatte or balliar.*			
Makarasravu ...	Etti-balliar ...	Rhinobatus.		
Kallansravu ...	Karuvaiballiar ...			
Mandisravu ...	Kajithatte		Aug. to Apl. ...	
Karimandisravu ...	Karmandithatte ...		Oct. to Dec. ...	
Netuvasravu ...	Niddathatte ...			
Kannankodi ...	Kabbethatte ...	Hammer-headed shark.		
Pulliansravu ...	Pilthatte			
Vattitholan ...	Kajikannathatte ...		Nov. to Feb. ...	
Kakkasravu ...	Kapputhatte ...		Do. ...	
Koithala	Ulameen	*Sharks* ...	Do. ...	
Mookansravu ...	Neikaplathatte ...	Carcharias melanopterous.		
Manakottan ...	Hoigethatte ...			
Poosravu	Hoothatte			
Kurinchisravu ..	Kurlathatte ...		Dec. to Feb. ...	
Udumbansravu ...	Puliballiar			
Chorasravu ...	Kemputhatte ...			
Velasravu	Naithatte		Dec. to Feb. ...	
Vallisravu	Chakkuthatte ...	Pristis Cuspidatus.		
Therandi.	*Thorake.*			
Kottivalantherandi.	Kottarthorake ...			
Metherandi... ...	Meithorake ...			
Patentherandi ...	Baladathorake ...	Myliobatides.		
Kakkatherandi ...	Kapputhorake ...			
Pulliantherandi ...	Pilthorake			
Panantherandi ...	Panankorithorake ...	*Skates and Rays.*	Sept. to Feb. (Most of them appear from Nov. to Mar. Some are caught occasionally with other kinds of fish.)	Gangoli to Cochin.
Chentherandi ...	Sorathorake ...			
Karintherandi ...	Kidathorake ...			
Neitherandi ...	Neithorake... ...		Oct. to Dec. ...	
Mookantherandi ...	Moguthorake ...		Do. ...	
Chundantherandi ...	Pulladathorake ...			
Etta.	*Thede.*			
Valia-etta	Mallathede... ...		Aug. to Nov....	
Navetta	Jelaithede		Sept. to Oct. ...	
Thannetta	Pingathede... ...		Do. ...	
Konkalietta ...	Kappathede ...		Dec. to Mar. ...	
Shoorietta	Kemmathede ...		Do. ...	
Kurunthaletta ...	Makarathede ...	Arius (Sp.).	Dec. to Jan. ...	
Karietta	Kargithede ...	*Cat fish.*	Aug. to Oct. and Mar.	
Uruvanetta ...	Mungalithede ...		Do.	
Velletta	Bilithade		Nov. to Feb. ...	
Chullietta	Kendathede ...		Aug to Dec. ...	
Vayaletta	Kullatheekade ...		Do. ...	

Statement showing the chief kinds of fish brought to the yards, West Coast—*cont.*

Malayalam names.	Canarese or Tulu names.	Scientific or popular names.	Times at which largely caught.	Locality.
Etta—cont.	*Thede* – cont.			
Kora	Bálde	Sciæna (Sp.) ...	Sept. to Nov....	Gangoli to Cochin.
Chemballi	Kolanji	Percidæ ...	Do. ...	
Ayakura	Ayakoorai	Seir (Cybium commersoni).	Nov. to Feb.	
Bareen	Anjal	(Cybium guttatum).		
Vameen	Vámeenu	Polynemus (Sp.).	Feb. to Mar. ...	
Mezhumeen ...	Medumeenu ...	...	Do. ...	
Palameen	Haligemeenu ...	Cocoanut fish (Chorinemus lysan).	Nov. to Feb. ...	
Vala	Karli	Chirocentrus dorab.	Dec. to Jan. ...	
Karthavoli ...	Kappumanji ...	Black pomfret (Stromateus niger).	Nov. to Mar. ...	
Vellavoli	Bili manji	Silver pomfret (Stromateus sinensis).	Nov. to Jan. ...	
Poomeen	Hoomeenu ...	Chanos Salmoneus.		
Kolen or Narimeen.	Koleji			
Murumeen	Murumeenu ...	Serranus (Sp.).	Dec. to Jan. ...	
Thalayan	Pambol	Ribbon fish (Trichiurus (Sp.)).	Aug. to Sept.	
Neimeen	Neimeenu	Pseudoscarus aeruginosus.	Nov. to Jan. ...	
Nallamathi ...	Buthai	Oil sardines (Clupea longiceps).	July to Mar. ...	
Chalamathi ...	Yerabai	Clupea fimbriatta.	Jan. to May ...	
Tholianmathi ...	Swadi	Clupea lile ...	Jan. to Mar. ...	
Kolakkayan ...	Memathi	...	Dec. to Feb. ...	
Aila	Bangude	Mackerel (Scomber microlepidotus).	Nov. to Mar....	
Kandam mullan ...	Gantu kurichi ...	Equula (Sp.).	July to Nov. ...	
Nalla mullan ...	Chateukurichi ...			
Thali mullan ...	Kanaikurichi ...			
Chippa mullan ...	Theppadekurichi ...			
Nedu manangu ...	Neela manangu ...	Engraulis (Sp.).	June to Oct. ...	
Cherumanangu (or Neimanangu).	Theppa manangu ...			
Mullumanangu ...	Nara manangu ...			
Valan manangu ...	Thowa manangu ...			
Olamanthal ...	Guddal nangu ...	Sole fish ...	Aug. to Nov.	
Nalla-manthal ...	Theppa nangu ...	Pseudorhombus (Sp.).		
Valanmanthal ..	Bala nangu ...	Cynoglossus (Sp.).		

Statement showing the chief kinds of fish brought to the yards, West Coast—*cont.*

Malayalam names.	Canarese or Tulu names.	Scientific or popular names.	Times at which largely caught.	Locality.
Etta—cont.	*Thede*—cont.			
Vellachemmeen ...	Boli etti ..	White prawn.	June to Aug. ...	Gangoli to Cochin.
Cherattachemmeen.	Thamel etti ...	*Prawn* ... Penaeus (Sp.).		
Chittachemmeen ...	Bering etti			
Mundachemmeen ...	Gudda etti			
Karin chemmeen.	Kajetti etti			
Thinda	Ogirmeenu ...	Sphyraena (Sp.).	Apl. and May.	
Adavu	Adavu	(Lactarius delicatulus).	Aug. to Oct. ...	
Chamban	Thiriyanda	Caranx crumenophthalmus.	Oct. to Dec. ...	
Korakutti	Kalloori	Lutianus (Sp.).	Aug. to Oct. ...	
Koyala	Kande	Hemirhampus (Sp.).	Feb. to Apl. .	
Nongal	Kane	Sillago (whiting).	Do. ...	
Veloori	Balanjil	Clupea (Sp.) ...	Aug. to Oct. ...	
Para	Parei	Caranx Spp. ...	Do ...	
Malan	Madthale	Young mullet (Mugil).	Sept. to Nov....	
Thiruda	Para	Mullet ...	June to Sept....	
Ambatta		Opisthopterus tartoor.	June to Oct. ...	
Keeran			July to Sept. ...	
Kaduva				
Irimeen	Kaduvai		July to Oct. ...	
Aaral	Harlu	Eel (Plagusia Vilineata).	July to Sept. ...	
Kanimeen	Kallade meenu ...	Bonito ...	May to July ...	
Kethal				
Olameen				
Yeri	Yeri	Lobotes surinamensis.		
Aranameen ...		Saurida tumbil.		
Parattimeen ...				
Parameen				
Pattimeen				
Koli	Goli	Labijrithei-anabas.	Dec. to Mar. ...	

SECTION V.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FISHER-FOLK AND CURERS.

WEST COAST—SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.

GANGOLI.

Fishermen are Maraklas who are generally poor. They carry on the industry with their own small capital. In times of need they take loans at exorbitant rates, but there is no regular financing. Some times advances are made by dry fish merchants on condition that the fish cured is sold to them only and none else. Curers belong to various castes such as Roman Catholics, Muhammadans, Billavas, Konkani Brahmans, Sonegars (Goldsmiths), Serigars, Shettis, etc., and out of 36 ticket-holders only three belong to the fishing community. They are generally of moderate means except a few Mussalmans who are well-to-do. Each curer has 1 to 5 permanent servants for the season at Rs. 4 to Rs. 9. These gut, clean, salt and dry their fish. For mackerel females to whom money is advanced, attend to the gutting and all operations up to drying and are paid at 2 annas 9 pies per 1,000 mackerel. Curing of large fish is done by male coolies.

HANGARKATTA.

Fishermen and curers are generally poor but among the latter some are well-to-do Muhammadans, Billavas, and Christians who make advances to fishermen during the monsoon on condition of the sale of fish to them, when the season begins, at a rate below that of the market. All fishermen receive advances on these conditions so that competition is put down. Besides the local fishermen about 1,000 Goanese Christians are got down on the advance system by local curers for fishing from November to February; they come in groups and bring their own boats, usually two machwas (fairly large sailing boats) and nets; the advance is worked off by the catches. Besides these curers there are no other capitalists or middlemen. Hired labour is generally employed for (*a*) transporting, (*b*) gutting, (*c*) washing, (*d*) salting, (*e*) drying, and (*f*) storing, etc., and paid for according to piece rates. Curers sometimes make advances to coolies. Men are also engaged for guarding the fish at the yard and outside. The curers of the fisher castes get their work done by their women.

TONSE.

Fishermen and curers are not wealthy but mostly poor. They are not financed by capitalists. Occasionally they obtain loans at high rates of interest. Coolies are not employed on monthly wages. Their wages depend upon the nature of the work, 3 to 4 annas per diem being ordinary wages.

MALPE I.

Fishing is carried on by Mogers, one of the Hindu castes of hereditary fisher-folk. This is one of their biggest centres and there are several thousands of them living here and in the neighbourhood. Though most of them are illiterate, they have a strong caste Panchayat with a hereditary headman for the whole district who is also the spiritual preceptor. " His duties are to frame rules in regard to caste matters, to see if the people conform to them or not, and to impose penalties on those who infringe them." The men catch fish and their women dispose of them either in the raw condition by taking them to the neighbouring villages or when the catches were large, they used to cure them with salt-earth. When the collection of salt-earth was prohibited they were obliged to cure fish at the fish-curing yards, but their caste Panchayat objected to their women-folk resorting to fish-curing yards for the reason that there were all sorts of men working there and they did not think it safe to allow their women to work alongside of a mixed crowd of people. This prohibition is still in force, with the result that fisherwomen though they gut and clean fish outside the yard, never enter it, and are therefore deprived of the wages which they could otherwise earn by the salting and drying operations which are carried on inside the yard. In April 1915 there were 71 ticket-holders of whom only six belonged to the fisher community, and these had also to engage coolies of other castes to carry on curing operations. The remaining ticket-holders belonged to various non-fisher castes such as Brahmans, Muhammadans, Christians, Bhunts, Shettis, Billavas, etc., who were attracted to this industry by the large profit it gives as several people have grown rich by it; these conduct operations through hired labourers who are paid mostly at piece rates. Thus the curing industry is mostly in the hands of non-fisher castes and the vast majority of Mogers have to depend for their maintenance on the earnings of their male members alone who do the catching. The more well-to-do curers and fish merchants advance money to the fishermen who are obliged to give all their catches to them; they have also invested money in Rampani and Maribala boats and nets which are worked by fishermen on the share system; half of the sale-proceeds of their catches goes to the owner of the boats and nets and the other half to the men. They also control other boats so that the fishermen cannot sell their catches to any other party. Besides the local fishermen the merchants also get down Rampani fishermen from Goa, and Machwa fishermen with drift nets from Ratnagiri and other places in the Bombay Presidency. These remain here and catch fish for three or four months during the fishing season. The Rampani net was introduced about 20 years ago and the first time it was operated the local fishermen raised objections which resulted in a riot. But gradually they themselves took to it and at the present time they have almost given up the old kinds of nets which their forefathers used. The Rampani net is made up of two to three hundred pieces, each costing Rs. 8 to Rs. 10, which are laced together at the time of the operation, and requires 50 to 60 men to work it. The fishermen therefore work it on a co-operative basis, *i.e.*, each man brings three or four pieces and also contributes his bodily labour. Similarly the Maribala or Vaibala which is the same as the Paithuvala of Malabar, is of recent

introduction into those parts. A few of the well-to-do fishermen and a number of the merchants own these nets and boats which they have brought from Malabar. The Vaibala fishing is carried on only during two or three months following the monsoon when they expect large shoals of cat fish and *kora*, but as the local fishermen are not experts in the use of this net a large number of fishermen are also brought from Malabar for this purpose. These powerful and effective methods of fishing enable the fishermen to catch enormous quantities of fish and there are recorded catches of sardines worth more than a thousand rupees at a single haul of the Rampani. Though they get comparatively high prices for their fish the general condition of the actual fisher-folk cannot be said to have improved in the same ratio as that of other communities who have been connected with the industry. It is due chiefly to their ignorance and illiteracy as well as to intemperate habits, and being a thriftless people they spend money without the least regard to its value and are always indebted to others. A large number of Moger men from this district emigrate to Bombay where they are employed as peons, watchmen, and attenders under the big mercantile firms, banks and shops, and after a few years' stay return to their homes with decent sums of money in their pockets. These are very much improved in their ideas and manners and are better off than their stay-at-home brethren. Recently there has been an awakening and some of their men are attempting to introduce habits of temperance and other reforms in the community. During the last four years some Colombo curers have been resorting to this yard for the purpose of pickling fish, especially mackerel, in a particular manner for consumption in Ceylon. These people pay a higher price for the fish, and their presence has introduced an element of competition with the local curers who have hitherto been getting fish very cheap from the indebted fishermen who were under their control.

There are a few Mogers in this neighbourhood who own landed property and carry on cultivation in addition to fishing.

MALPE II.

This is a private yard belonging to a rich and influential Moger man who has been taking a keen interest in the new methods of curing fish which have been introduced by the Fisheries Department and with that view had one of his nephews trained at the Government Fisheries Experimental Station in Malabar. He gets fish from nets for which he has advanced money and also from his own nets. Hired labour is generally employed in addition to four or five permanent servants at Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per mensem with ration for eight months (September to April). Coolies are paid at job rates.

UDIAVAR.

The ticket-holders belong mostly to non-fishing castes. Out of 21 ticket-holders in April 1915 only two were fishermen by caste. Fishermen who are Mogers are poor but the curers are well-to-do. They carry on business on a small scale and are not financed to any appreciable extent. The usual loan system during the off-season at 12 to 18 per cent interest is common. Other conditions are similar to those at Malpe.

MULKI.

The fishermen are Mogers and use the nets and boats similar to those at Malpe. When the sea-fishing is slack they are engaged in river fisheries which give them enough to maintain themselves. Some of them own landed property and carry on cultivation. Curers are well-to-do. They conduct operations with their own funds; one is a member of a Joint Stock Company by which it is financed. Hired labour is employed by all curers on daily wages of 4 annas for a male, 3 annas for a woman and 2 annas for a boy or girl. In heavy seasons coolies are paid by the piece. A few Moger curers get their work done by their kinswomen. Average income of a ticket-holder is Rs. 200 per annum.

HOSABETTU.

The majority of curers are well-to-do and in good circumstances. Some are capitalists who support the others. The fishermen are Mogers and are poor. Hired labour is engaged, not on monthly system but on job rates.

BUKKAPATNAM.

Most of the curers are poor except one Moger and three Mappillas who finance by advances on condition (in a registered agreement) of the sale of all fish to them. Mappilla curers employ hired labour on daily wages (3 to 4 annas for males and 2 to 2½ annas for females), but Mogers do the curing work with their relatives.

MANGALORE.

Curers belong to various castes, *i.e.*, Muhammadans, Billavas, Christians, and Mogers. All fish curers except the poor Mogers are well-to-do merchants. Moger curers are petty local traders and are financed by Mappila and Billava merchants on condition that the cured fish is sold to them only. In such cases no interest is claimed. Some Moger ticket-holders (no other ticket-holders) go for fishing. There are some Moger women ticket-holders who deal in fresh fish and bring the surplus of unsold fish to the yard to be cured. All fish caught in Maribala, Pattibala or Thattu vala are brought to the yard as well as those caught by the Bepu (long line), of which a small portion only is sold fresh. Hired labour is employed for curing but Mogers themselves cure. Male coolies get Rs. 7 to 12 per mensem and females 2 to 4 annas a day. Special Ullál Mappilas who are experts, come for gutting cat fish, kora, etc. Coolies at times are paid by the job. Here also the curing industry is mostly in the hands of non-fisher castes who have been attracted by the large profits obtained. The fishermen are Mogers who carry on fishing mostly with casting nets. They go out for drift net fishing in the season. In recent years the Maribala (Paithuvala) has been introduced from Malabar but, unlike in Malabar, these men use it only for a couple of months immediately following the monsoon when shoals of cat fish and *kora* approach the coast. As these nets and boats are expensive, advances are

taken from fish merchants by the fishermen who agree to hand over all the catches to them at a price fixed at the time of taking the advances; these rates are always very favourable to the merchants being below the market rates. The fishermen of this locality though they live within the limits of a big Municipality and come in contact with other people, are still in a backward condition as regards education of their children, matters of sanitation, temperance, thrift, etc. There is much intemperance both among men and women and though they get good prices for the fish which is sold as fresh by the women in the local market and neighbouring villages and for which there is always a good demand, the community does not appear to be prosperous. During the last few years there has been an awakening among some of the young men who have organised a society for improving the condition of their caste people by stopping drink, encouraging education and thrift, etc. This society has already done good work as it has been the means of inducing more than one thousand men to take the temperance pledge, and their example is having a beneficial influence on their community living in other parts of the district and branches of the society have been formed in a few villages.

Though Mangalore is a large port there are very few Mogers who are engaged in the landing and shipping business.

ULLAL.

Fishermen and curers are generally poor. There are no capitalists or middle-men among them and the business is carried on by loans which are discharged by payment in kind of cured fish. Permanent coolies at Rs. 3 to 6 per mensem are kept and also daily coolies of Moger women at 1 to 2½ annas. Expert Mappillas are engaged for gutting large fish on days of heavy catches and they are paid at job rates.

MANJESHWAR.

Fishermen are very poor and take advances from well-to-do curers on condition that the catches are sold to them. Some curers have got partners and these themselves work without hiring any coolies except at times of heavy operations. Permanent coolies on monthly wages of Rs. 3 to 7 and temporary coolies on daily wages of 4 to 5 annas are engaged. Coolies work for job rates also. On days of heavy catches more than 500 persons work in this yard. A Co-operative Society was started here through the efforts of a merchant from Mangalore but it has not worked satisfactorily.

KUMBLA.

Most of the fishermen are *Pudu Islams* and others are Mogers, but all are poor. Mappilla curers of moderate means advance money to some of the fishermen (Pudu Islams) on condition that the catches are sold to them. Moger fishermen cure their catches themselves. Hired labour is employed by Mappilla curers at job rates.

The condition of the Pudu Islams is much worse than that of the Mogers and they are always in debt. The reason for this is

that in the case of the Mogers both men and women work whereas the Pudu Islam women do not go into the villages for selling fish and they depend entirely on the earnings of their men. The fish when sold in the interior villages fetch double what they would get if sold on the beach, so that the Moger women, by simply carrying the fish a moderate distance earn a modest income in support of the family.

KASARAGOD.

Mukkuva fishermen are mostly poor and are gradually being supplanted by Mappillas with better boats and capital. All curers are Mappilla fish merchants who advance money to fishermen in return for catches. The Mukkuvas of this place are completely under the control of Mappillas and are not able to improve their condition. Hired labour is employed and paid by jobs.

BAIKAL.

All curers (except one Mappilla) are Mukkuvas who are also fishermen owning boats and nets. Some well-to-do Mukkuvas advance money to poor fishermen and curers on condition that their fish is sold to them at lower rates than usual. A few fishermen take advances from Mappilla fish merchants who simply trade in dry fish. Generally the fishermen here are better off than those in Kasaragod and are independent of the Mappillas, so much so that this is the only yard where the curing industry is still in the hands of the fisherfolk. Their condition is much better than that of their fellow caste people in other places on the coast. Their men catch the fish which is dealt with by their own women-folk who sell it either as fresh or as cured. Thus the women being enabled to contribute their labour are not only able to keep the middlemen out but get the highest price possible and the combined earnings of men and women go to support the family. At one time there was a strong caste Panchayet among these people but in recent years it has lost its power. They are beginning to understand the value of education and those who can afford it send their children to school. A few of them have also invested money in other industrial concerns.

Hired labour is very seldom employed in this yard as the curers do their work themselves especially through their females. Coolies on days of heavy catches are engaged at 3 to 4 annas per day, and the system of payment by piece-work is also current. Coolies are generally Mukkuva females. Some well-to-do curers who carry on curing on a large scale engage permanent female coolies on monthly wages of Rs. 3 to 6. These permanent coolies attend to curing work only on days when operations are in hand and the remaining days they are free to attend to their own work.

HOSDRUG.

Fishermen are Hindus called Moonnillakkars and are mostly poor and depend entirely on the fishing industry. They take advances of money from merchants in return for sale of their

catches and in such cases no interest is charged. The fishermen own boats and nets and some of them have already become ticket-holders in the yard and more of them are anxious to get tickets but owing to the want of space in the yard they have not yet been admitted. These are therefore obliged to sell their catches to the existing ticket-holders at cheap rates and are deprived of the profits which they could get if they themselves cured their fish. Most of them do not require any advance but the curers induce them to take it in order to have control over them. In one of the hamlets served by this yard there is an influential man who has secured a right or privilege to himself whereby all the fish landed in the hamlet must be sold through him. The fishermen cannot sell it direct to any body nor will any one come forward to make purchase directly from the fishermen. He fixes the price and pays it to the fishermen after deducting his commission which is said to be about 10 per cent and besides this the purchaser of the fish has to pay a commission of 2 annas per rupee on the price originally settled. This being the centre of the tobacco cultivating area, large quantities of sardines are landed here for manuring the fields and all these have to pass through his hands enabling him to make a couple of hundreds of rupees in a single day during the busy season. Not only the local fishermen but even those who come here with fish from other parts have to submit to this. The fishermen are in no way dependent on him though he assists them with loans at times which they could as easily secure from other people in the place; they cannot explain why they submit to his control. This right was not exercised in the time of this man's father or grandfather but was created by himself and the fishermen obey it apparently for the reason that he is an influential man. Curers are mostly Mappillas some of them belonging to Mahé, Kasaragod, etc., and a few are Moonnillakkars. Permanent coolies on Rs. 7 to 8 per mensem are employed by Mappilla curers. The Moonnillakkar curers get their work done by their own females, and in addition they employ temporary coolies on days of heavy catches at piece rates. A few of the Moonnillakkars of this place are well-to-do and own landed property.

TAIKADAPARA.

As at Hosdrug fishing is carried on by Moonnillakkars who are the owners of boats and nets and mostly of independent means. Several of them are ticket-holders in the yard and cure their own fish with the help of their women. There are also Mappilla ticket-holders but they could get their fish only from fishermen who are not ticket-holders. As the fishermen are somewhat well-to-do and independent the Mappilla ticket-holders who want to monopolise the yard are not on good terms with them. The fishermen have progressive ideas and are trying to better their condition. One of them is worth about Rs. 10,000 and they help each other for their common good.

Hired labour is employed by Mappilla curers and 4 annas is the average daily wage of a labourer.

WEST COAST—MALABAR DISTRICT.

MADAI.

Fishermen are richer than curers owing to the fresh fish trade; some only own boats and nets, others take unemployed boats and nets on payment of half the value of catches to the owners of boats and gear. Curers are mostly poor and own no boats or nets but advance money to local fishermen and to fishermen from Banacote (Bombay Presidency) for catching large fish from November to February. Mukkuvas and others from adjacent parts, *e.g.*, Dharmadam, Tellicherry, and Cannanore, come during the heavy sardine season and sell their catches to local curers. Fishermen and curers are Mappillas.

Coolies, mostly Pulayas, are engaged on daily wages of 1½ to 2 annas with rations. No separate payments are made for gutting or salting, but on days of heavy catches coolies for transporting the fish from beach to yard are engaged. Wages have recently increased owing to the establishment of fish oil and guano factories.

MATUL.

Fishermen and curers are generally poor; but curers, all Mappillas, are a little better off than fishermen and are financed by capitalists or middlemen. Hired coolies, mostly Pulayas, are employed for gutting and salting small kinds of fish and paid 3 annas per day. The curers themselves attend to the curing of large fish. They also carry fish from beach to yard. Owing to the establishment of fish oil and guano factories wages have increased recently.

BALIAPATAM.

All curers (Mukkuvas) are comparatively poor, making only a hand-to-mouth existence; they do not work under capitalists or middlemen. No hired labour is employed. Pulaya coolies are available but from caste prejudice are not employed, and no others are obtainable; hence heavy catches are taken to Cannanore and Matul for curing. Such labour as is required is paid by the piece.

CANNANORE.

Most fishermen and curers are poor. During heavy catches curers salt fish for Mappilla merchants with advances for buying salt and they are paid for their labour. Except a few individuals who are wealthy and influential traders all Mukkuvas are poor and live from hand-to-mouth. About 4 Mappillas and 24 Mukkuva curers are boat and net owners and the remainder are financed by middlemen on condition of the sale of the cured fish to them. Some curer women when they are hard up for cash to pay for salt, take loans which they return to the lender after the sale of the cured fish with interest at 2 annas per rupee. This, of course, is exorbitant, as the curing period is but 3 or 4 days. The Mukkuva curers who are mostly women, themselves do the gutting, cleaning and transporting of their fish, but Mappilla curers employ Pulaya coolies who are paid according to piece rates. The fishing is carried on by

Mukkuvas, Kollakkars, Pattanees, and Mappillas. Mukkuvas are Hindus, Kollakkars are Catholic converts whose ancestors were fishermen, Pattanees are a Tamil colony of Catholics who originally belonged to the Tinnevelly coast but settled down here many years ago, and the Mappillas are the ordinary Muhammadans of the coast and not Pudu Islams (or new converts). All these belong to fishing communities with the exception of Mappillas who have taken to fishing only recently though they have been engaged in buying and selling as well as transporting fish for many decades past. Boats and nets are usually owned by members of the fishing community, mostly as joint family property, and are worked by the male members of the family and any additional hands whose services are secured by means of a permanent advance made to them by the owners of boats and nets. The amounts thus advanced to a single individual may reach Rs. 200 and though they carry no interest the person receiving an advance cannot engage himself to any other party till he has paid back the amount, and in case of death his male heirs are held liable to repay the amount or to render their personal services. Half the sale proceeds of the catches on each day goes to the owner of the boats and nets, and the other half is divided among the crew, including the owner himself if he also went out fishing; the Taleiyáli (headman) or boatswain gets 1½ shares, youths half to three-quarter shares, and each grown-up man one full share. In addition to this the owner of the boat and nets gives out of his half share, to each of the crew a small sum as a present, to encourage and make them more careful about the boats and nets which they have to mend and repair without wages. Each of the crew as well as the owner is also entitled to take sufficient fish for his domestic consumption before the catches are sold. When the catches are small and fetch only a few rupees, the sale proceeds are divided among the crew and the owner takes nothing.

A couple of boats with a full complement of various kinds of nets and the advances made to the crew, cost Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,000. An owner after investing so much may, owing to failure of a season, have to borrow money from capitalists and others. For every Rs. 200 thus borrowed, they give to the lender a sum equal to the earnings of one of the crew and such earnings may vary from 2 annas to Rs. 25 per day. In other words Rs. 200 produces every day as much as an able-bodied man earns by his toil. Though no interest is charged, Rs. 200 doubles itself in a couple of years if the season is fairly good. Fish merchants also pay advances to the owners of boats and nets, in which case they are entitled to buy the catches landed by those boats nominally at the market rate but practically at less than that. A very large number of boats are thus under the control of some of the merchants who buy the fish and get them cured by the Mukkuva women curers at the fish-curing yard. When large catches of cat-fish, mackerel, and other fish suitable for the Colombo market are cured, the merchants finally settle accounts with the fishermen only after such fish is disposed of in Colombo and should there be any loss they will cut down the price of the fish from that originally fixed. The sale of such fish takes several weeks and the fishermen who are hard up and have been in the meantime receiving only small sums in advance, are only too thankful to receive what the merchant is pleased to pay them in settlement of their accounts. The women curers who buy and cure fish

and sell them to merchants are also treated at times in the same manner.

There is a powerful Panchayet among the fisherfolk which settles all disputes arising among the community and relating to the fishing industry, but it is absolutely necessary that, as anywhere else, its constitution, jurisdiction and methods of enforcing decisions should be carefully safeguarded. A duly representative and well instructed Panchayet may be most useful in developing and safeguarding an industry and the welfare of its community, but such conditions are essential, as well as some degree of control from without.

TELLICHERRY.

Except a few, all curers are very poor entirely depending upon Mappilla merchants who finance them in return for the sale of the whole lot of their fish at a low price. Labourer-fishermen take advances of from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 from the owners of boats and nets to work in their boats. No interest is charged on such advances but before repaying it he cannot go and work in another man's boat. No special wages for gutting or salting are fixed. Curing work is done by Mukkuva women curers themselves or in the case of Mappilla curers by hired labour. The fishermen are Hindus, Christians or Mappillas. An ordinary pair of fishing boats with a complete set of gear together with advances given to labourer-fishermen will cost Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000. After investing so much money the owner of boats and nets may, owing to failure of fishing season or other causes be obliged to borrow a few hundreds from the fish merchants or other capitalists. In such cases all the fish caught by the borrower must be placed at the disposal of the lender, *i.e.*, the latter has liberty to buy it for himself or sell it to others. The price in such cases is much less than that realised by other fishermen who have not borrowed money and who are free to sell their catches to anybody they like. Most of the boats of this place are thus controlled by a few capitalists.

The Mukkuvas of Tellicherry were at one time—some forty years ago—the richest and most advanced among the fisher community on the Malabar Coast. They lived in well-built tiled houses, several of them being double-storied, owned landed and other immoveable property worth many thousands of rupees, and also carried on trade in dry fish with Colombo and other places on the East Coast. Most of the males were literates and could read and write their vernacular, and a fair number of their young men also attended the English schools. At that time not only the fishing and curing industry, but also the landing and shipping business of the port were in their hands, for conducting which they had large cargo boats of their own each costing a couple of thousand rupees. But for several years past the shipping and landing business has gone out of their hands, and with the exception of two or three individuals none of this community is at present engaged in it except as lascars and coolies working in the cargo boats owned by Mappilla merchants. As for fishing and curing these were allied industries; the men caught the fish and their women either sold them as fresh or cured and kept them till they had a good demand. Curing of all the smaller kind of fish including mackerel and even medium sized cat-fish was done with salt-earth which they gathered free of

cost and stored, and the larger kind of fish were cured with the bazaar salt. The old men and women of the community even now assert that fish cured with salt-earth, provided that they were well cleaned in sea water after being taken out of the salting tubs, was in no way inferior to that cured with the Tuticorin salt and had decidedly a better flavour. When the collection of salt-earth was prohibited owing to the introduction of the salt tax and fish-curing yards were opened for enabling fish to be cured with duty-free salt, these people were reluctant to do so owing to their timidity and the fear that any slight infringement of the rules would result in their being sent to jail. Moreover in Tellicherry there was no proper site near the beach to locate a fish-curing yard affording accommodation for more than a hundred curers. It was at this time that the Mappillas, who were till then merely petty traders who purchased the cured fish from fisherwomen and sent it to the interior and distant markets for sale, stepped in and became ticket-holders in the fish-curing yard. With cheap salt at the disposal of the Mappillas the fisherwomen could not compete with them, and all the fish caught by the fishermen went to them at a very low price. After some years the fisherwomen also became ticket-holders but it was too late as the Mappillas had by that time practically monopolised the curing industry. These women were therefore obliged to serve as labourers under Mappilla curers and merchants. Hence a community who had lived in comfort on the income derived from the conjoint labour of their men and women, lost the major portion of the benefit derived from their industry, and being obliged to depend on the earnings of their male members alone, gradually lost their prosperity and are at the present time largely indebted to Mappillas who control their boats and thereby keep down the price of fish they catch. It has been said that the fisherfolk should be better off now because the price of fish has gone high and they get double the price their forefathers got. But not only fish but all other commodities have increased in price, and though the fisherman gets better prices for his fish he has also to pay much higher prices for everything he buys; rice and other provisions and the necessaries of life, cotton and hemp required for his nets, the wages of carpenters and other labourers whom he employs, bamboos, timber, coir, thatching and other materials which he requires, have all gone up heavily. Moreover the spirit of the times which has affected all other communities, from the highest Brahman to the humblest Panchama has not left him alone and as other communities are going in for a higher standard of living he is also doing it. Hence it cannot be said that the fisherfolk have been deriving any peculiar benefit by the mere fact of increase in the price of fresh fish. Moreover many fishermen are not ticket-holders and being without the means of curing their catches with the labour of their women-folk as was done in the days of their grandmothers, they are obliged to sell their fish to the Mappilla and other ticket-holders at a very cheap rate. This is especially the case as regards the more commercially valuable fish such as cat-fish, kora, mackerel, etc., which at times come in large shoals and which if cured and sold would fetch good prices. That the fish-curing industry has brought in large fortunes to some people other than the fisherfolk is also a significant fact. In almost every fishing centre there are men of non-fisher castes who, beginning life as labourers or petty dealers, with hardly any capital

have amassed considerable wealth in the short space of ten or fifteen years. It shows that the industry is a profitable one but the people who are now benefited most by it are not the fisherfolk, and so long as this disadvantage continues the fishermen themselves cannot develop their industry.

This community used to have a strong and well organised caste Panchayet at Tellicherry but with the departure of the prosperity of the people this has also become weak and its voice is seldom heard and rarely respected.

KURICHI.

There are Mukkuva and Mappilla curers; the former except two or three, are all miserably poor and the majority depend upon Mappilla curers for their maintenance; in short Mukkuva curers are merely coolies of Mappilla curers and merchants who deal in salted fish. Mappilla curers engage coolies on daily wages of four annas. Operations are conducted on a large scale at times and there is no difficulty in getting labourers when required during heavy season.

MADAKARA.

Both fishermen and curers are poor and not financed by capitalists; money required is raised by ordinary loan on interest and endeavours are always made to be out of the money-lenders' clutches. Labourer-fishermen are paid by shares in catches, curing coolies are paid by jobs, and no permanent monthly paid labour is engaged; Mukkuva curers attend to all their work without coolies; in a fair season the fishermen earn about 6 to 8 annas a day.

BADAGARA.

Two Mappilla curers are wealthy and about four Mukkuvas are somewhat well-to-do. All the remaining Mukkuva curers are deeply indebted to one or other Mappilla curers and have mortgaged their boats and nets; no interest is charged but lenders have a prior claim over mortgaged boats and their catches. Only Mappilla curers engage hired labour at 5 to 10 annas a man and 2 to 4 annas a boy; no job rate is fixed; no men on permanent monthly wages are engaged. This yard was situated at some distance away from the fishing village and for a long time the fisherfolk were not able to resort to it and carry on curing operations as their women could not walk several miles a day. Thus the curing industry was for many years practical'y in the hands of Mappilla ticket-holders who carried on the business with hired labour, and since they got the fresh fish very cheap as the fishermen had no one else to buy their catches, they derived enormous profits. Later on when the yard was removed to the fishing village the fisherfolk also resorted to it for curing their catches.

QUILANDY.

Fishermen, except a few Mappillas, are Mukkuvas. The latter are fairly intelligent in their calling but very backward in education and cleanliness. Most of the fishermen and curers are poor. They depend on fishing for their livelihood and when fish is scarce their

condition is miserable. Mukkuva men go out for fishing and women do the curing. As a rule fishermen are indebted to Mappilla merchant curers who advance money on condition of getting fish at 10 to 20 per cent less than the prevailing rates; no interest is charged but a standing loan is kept up as a hold on fishermen. Labourer fishermen are remunerated by shares in the day's catches. Mappilla curers engage coolies on daily wages of 2 to 4 annas; Mukkuva curers rarely employ coolies and job rates also prevail. Between Quilandy and Badagara over a distance of more than 14 miles, there are no fish-curing yards though there are several big fishing hamlets.

ELATHUR, PUTHIAPPA.

Fishermen and curers are generally poor; in slack season their condition is very miserable. Money is borrowed from Mappilla fish merchants with no interest but on condition of selling fish at 10 to 20 per cent less than the prevailing rate. Standing debt is maintained which is cleared only when the curers resort to other lenders; by this system the curers and fishermen do not get the full value of the fish. Labourer fishermen employed for fishing are given a share of the catches and the coolies for curing are paid at 3 to 5 annas for men, 2 to 3 annas per woman and 2 annas for a boy.

CALICUT, NORTH.

The actual fishermen are mostly Mukkuvas and Pudu Islams and a few Kollakars. Most of them have taken advances varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 from Mappilla curers and merchants on condition of supplying all the fish caught by them to their creditors at the current market rate, less 10 per cent. No interest is charged on those advances which are treated as standing loans, but in addition to this they also take small loans occasionally in times of stress, etc.; these latter are deducted by the capitalists out of the price of fish supplied day by day. The fishermen may also raise loans from other money-lenders who are not interested in the fishing industry, on the security of their dwelling-houses or compounds, etc., at the rate of interest ranging from 12 to 24 per cent per annum but it is very rarely that they can raise a loan on personal security. The condition of fishermen is worse than that of their brethren in Cannanore and other places in the north of the district. They manage and regulate their industry more or less on the same lines as in Cannanore but the local Panchayet is a very weak body which has hardly any control over the members. Most of the curers are Mappilla capitalists who carry on their operations with hired labour. The women curers are few in number and do the work themselves.

As Calicut is a city with nearly 80,000 people there is a good demand for fresh fish and, moreover, a quantity of fish is packed in ice and sent to the Nilgiris, Bangalore, and other places. Hence the price of fish is much dearer than other places on the coast. Sometimes fresh fish is brought from Tanur, Quilandy, etc., to Calicut for local consumption. Being also a seaport a large number of fisherfolk are engaged in the landing and shipping business for several months in the year. Nevertheless the condition of this people during the monsoon months is miserable.

CALICUT, SOUTH.

The curers are a poor set with no business enterprise or knowledge. They are not assisted by capitalists or middlemen. The Mukkuvas are poor; they do not own boats or nets but are employed under Mappila capitalists. Other conditions are similar to those of Calicut, North. Hired labour is not employed on permanent monthly wages but during heavy seasons coolies are engaged and paid at job rates.

BEYPORE, NORTH.

Curers and fishermen are poor with no business enterprise or knowledge. They are not assisted by capitalists or middlemen. Operations in the yard are on a comparatively limited scale as the major portion of the fresh fish landed here is transported into the interior parts by small river boats. Moreover there are no big boats and nets here and the fishermen use mostly the casting nets. No hired labour is employed. The curers themselves do gutting, cleaning and salting.

BEYPORE, SOUTH.

Economic condition is same as Beypore, North. There is a large number of long line boats here.

PARAPPANANGADI.

Fishermen and curers, who are Pudu Islams, are poor. They depend entirely on fishing and if the fishing season is unfavourable their condition becomes miserable. They borrow from moneylenders at high rate of interest. They are not financed by capitalists or middlemen. Curers have no control over fishermen. Hired labour is usual for fishing and curing. Labourer-fishermen are paid by shares in catches. Coolies are employed for curing on daily wages of 3 to 6 annas for a man and half that rate for a boy. For gutting and transporting coolies are paid by the job.

TANUR.

Fishermen, who are mostly Pudu Islams and Mukkuvas, are generally poor and some are pecuniarily helped by Mappila curers. There are no middlemen but curers deal direct with fishermen and buy fish at the market rate of the day. Curers purchase fish mostly for cash, and the account is settled once a week or rarely on credit with repayment after sale of the cured fish. Some curers lend boats owned by them to fishermen and share the catches. The fishermen are not bound and can sell their catches to anybody they like. Curers are mostly Mappillas and there are only a few Mukkuva and Pudu Islam curers who are poor. Though this is the largest fishing centre and though large quantities of fish are landed, the condition of the fisherfolk is as usual miserable. During the monsoon months, when they cannot go out fishing and earn something for their livelihood, they purchase from the Mappilla merchants rice and other provisions on credit at 50

per cent or more over and above the market rates. They execute a document giving their boats and dwelling houses as security and agree to liquidate the debt within six months; they must pay the amount and interest thereon in a lump sum and no instalment will be received. If the amount is not paid in time they are liable to an enhanced rate of interest as penalty. The fishermen can never get together the amount in a lump sum so that the original amount multiplies itself very quickly and repayment becomes more and more difficult till at last they are dragged into court and their property is sold. Thus an independent fisherman is reduced to the condition of a mere labourer. A co-operative society has recently been organised by the Assistant Director for the benefit of fishermen. There is no hired labour system on monthly wages, but permanent coolies on daily wages of 2 to 5 annas are employed for curing; temporary coolies are engaged during heavy seasons, and job rates are given for gutting and transporting.

PARAVANNA.

Fishermen (Pudu Islams; no Mukkuvas) are poor, with no capitalists among them. They borrow money from the Mappillas on condition of selling fish at reduced rates.

Pudu Islam curers do not employ hired labourers; but Mappilla curers engage coolies and pay by job rates during heavy seasons, in addition to permanent men on Rs. 8 to 12 for male and Rs. 3 to 6 for boys.

KUTTAI.

Fishermen (Pudu Islams) are poor with no capitalists. Some are financed by Mappilla capitalists for sale of fish at 25 per cent less than the prevailing rate. All Mappilla curers generally employ hired labourers. Pudu Islam females gut fish outside the yard and come to the yard for salting at heavy seasons when they are paid by jobs. No rates are fixed for big fish and there are rates for transport.

PONNANI.

Fishermen are Pudu Islams. They are notorious for their ignorance, dirty habits, and filthy houses; but they are of strong physique and are hard-working. They are poor with no capitalists among them. They are indebted to Mappilla curers who advance money in return for fish at 10 to 20 per cent below current prices. Only a small number of them own boats and nets. Hired boats are paid either by shares in catches or Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 rent per mensem. Labourers employed in fishing are seldom paid money but only shares in catches. The fishermen of this and neighbouring localities are experts in long line fishing and go out with their long lines south as far as Cochin and north as far as Cannanore. Except a few curers, all largely employ hired labour, paying them at job rates. There are some permanent coolies at Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per mensem. To compensate for the smallness of their wages they are allowed to cut out small fleshy portions of big fish before being cured. (*See* curing methods page 26). They are also given presents at Ramzan every year, of cloths worth Rs. 3 to Rs. 6.

PUDU PONNANI.

Fishermen are Pudu Islams and their economic condition is very poor with no capitalists among them. All are indebted to Mappilla fish traders. The chief occupation is fishing but few own cocoanut topes. Most of the curers own boats and nets but the few without boats or nets work conjointly with those who possess boats and they get a share in the catches. For boats the owners are paid either Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per mensem or a share in the catches.

The females of the ticket-holders attend to curing. Hired labour is employed on heavy days and is paid by the job. The ordinary cooly per day is paid 3 to 4 annas for males and 2 to 2½ annas for females.

VELLIANGODE.

Fishermen are Pudu Islams. They are notorious for their ignorance, dirty habits, and filthy houses. They are of strong physique and are hard working. Their chief occupation is fishing and allied industries. A small minority are of moderate means and the rest poor—living a hand-to-mouth life. Mappilla curers engage men for their business and poor curers are in miserable condition. for they are compelled by three or four rich ones who advance money, to give all cured fish and fresh fish at very low prices.

No hired labour is employed generally but during days of heavy catches coolies at job rates are engaged. About 8 Mappilla curers keep permanent coolies at Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4 per mensem with the customary perquisite of small fleshy parts of large fish and a present of cloths worth Rs. 3 to 5 on Ramzan day.

PALAPPATTI.

Most of the curers are poor and entirely depend on this industry. They borrow money at 24 to 36 per cent interest from local capitalists. Labour is cheap and plentiful and wages are paid by jobs. A male cooly can get 3 annas and a female 2 annas per day.

MANNALAMKUNNU.

Most of the curers are poor. There are five well-to-do curers. The other curers borrow money at 2½ to 5 per cent interest per mensem. Hired labour is generally employed on job rates. Monthly rates are paid in rare cases at Rs. 5 per mensem.

EDAKAZHIYUR.

Fishing population consists of both Moonnillakkars and Pudu Islams. They are as a class unintelligent, uneducated, and ignorant. Only about 5 per cent of Moonnillakka males and 2 per cent of Pudu Islam males are literate and female education is uncared for.

The majority of the fishermen are poor, and are indebted from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 to well-to-do ticket-holders to whom they are obliged to sell their fish. Only a limited number have proper houses and compounds, and most of the folk live in huts made of kadjan tatties. Only four Moonnillakkars and one Pudu Islam possess

landed property, houses, boats, and nets. There is only one Moonnillakka ticket-holder and the rest are all Pudu Islams who wish to monopolise the curing industry and are against the introduction of Moonnillakka curers into the yard but the solitary Moonnillakka curer being somewhat rich and influential is able to resist them. These Pudu Islam ticket-holders call themselves merchants and look down upon the other Pudu Islams who are still carrying on fishing. Here also, owing to combination among the curers and to absence of other buyers the fishermen do not get proper prices for their catches.

Neither fishermen nor curers are financed by capitalists or middlemen but there is a system of advancing money to fishermen by curers under which big fish can only be sold to the creditor and this practice obliges the fishermen to sell such catches at reduced rates ; there is, however, no restriction as regards the sale of small fish. No permanent coolies are engaged and temporary coolies are paid by the job.

BLANGAD.

Fishermen and curers (Moonnillakkars and Pudu Islams) are very poor, and live from hand-to-mouth. They have no capital to introduce better systems of curing. Mappilla merchant curers advance money and the fish should be sold to them. Other conditions are similar to those at Edakazhiyur. The temporary coolies who are engaged on curing big fish are paid four to six annas per diem.

CHAVAKKAD.

Fishermen are very poor and lead a hand-to-mouth life. They get advances from curers on condition that catches of big fish are sold to curers. The curers are generally fish merchants dealing either direct or through brokers who come there to purchase fish. Hired labour is generally employed at job rates.

VADANAPALLI.

Fishermen and curers are very poor, but a few own boats, nets, cocoanut topes, lands and houses worth between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000. Men engaged for fishing under advances are paid wages at the rate of 10 pies per rupee worth of catches ; and those not under advances at double the rates. Curers (Mukkuvas and Pudu Islams) are law-abiding and quiet. Besides fishing and fish curing, cocoanut growing is carried on by some of the well-to-do curers who never go out for fishing but attend to curing only, leaving the fishing work to servants and relations. There are no capitalists among fishermen curers, hence they are unable to introduce better system of fishing. Most of these are dependent on Mappilla merchant curers who advance money to them without any interest. Fish is also brought from the fishing hamlets at a little distance but when such a consignment of fish comes the curers of the yard jointly fix a price and take the fish ; the fish is then auctioned among themselves and is purchased by the one who offers the highest bid which is much higher than what was paid to the fishermen. The profit on the sale is divided equally among the curers. Hence the fishermen who bring their catches here are at

the mercy of the curers and part with their day's labour for what the curers are pleased to give them. Coolies are available and are employed at job rates.

KOTIMBIKADAPPURAM.

Most of the fishermen and curers are Arayans (one of the Hindu fisher castes) and are comparatively poor except three curers who are somewhat well-to-do. The remaining curers are assisted by the owner of the site of the yard whose tenants they are. Labour is cheap and plentiful and wages are paid by jobs. There are no permanent coolies employed.

KURIKUZHI.

Fishermen and curers are comparatively poor. They depend mainly on the fishing industry alone. Curers are financed by middlemen who charge an interest of 8 annas per Rs. 10 per mensem (i.e., 60 per cent). There are no Mukkuva curers in this yard. Labour is cheap and plentiful and is paid by the job; no permanent coolies are employed. There are no Hindu ticket-holders in this yard and the curing industry is practically in the hands of Mappillas.

BIMBALUR.

Fishermen and curers are comparatively poor except one curer. The poor are financed by local capitalists to whom they pay 24 to 36 per cent interest on money advanced. Labour is very cheap and plentiful. Coolies are paid by the job; there are no permanent coolies on monthly payments.

COCHIN.

Fishermen are very poor, and they depend on curers and other capitalists for help. Curers are middlemen dealing in fish on a petty scale. There is a large foreign exporter who also commands a good local trade. He purchases fish very cheap at seasons of heavy catches and gives them to the curers for curing. Curers engage fisherfolk for curing and pay at job rates. Labour is very dear and daily earnings vary between 5 and 8 annas. Being situated near the big towns of Cochin and Ernakulam, and other thickly populated places, there is a great demand for fresh fish and curing is conducted only when fish is very cheap.

STATISTICS RELATING TO EAST COAST

SECTION I.

EAST COAST.

FISH-CURING yards, number of ticket-holders, markets, etc.

Serial number.	Name of yard.	Markets to which salted, etc., fish is supplied.	Number of ticket-holders—average during quinquennium.						Average quantity of fish cured during the five years, 1909-10 to 1912-14.	Remarks.
			1885-89.	1890-94.	1895-99.	1900-04.	1905-09.	1910-13.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
									MDS.	
1	Kasipur	Market both within the district and adjoining Orissa up to a distance of about 60 miles.	...	6	22	45	48	33	903	Fresh fish is sent to Calcutta market.
2	Prayagi	Market both within the district and adjoining Orissa up to a distance up to 85 miles.	14	52	82	88	90	79	1,155	
3	Ganjām	Do. do.	4	11	25	28	25	25	763	
4	Gopalpur	Gopalpur and Berhampur, *10 miles* ...	3	10	13	25	34	32	1,310	
5	Markandi	Inland as far as Russellkonda, 60 miles and Cuttack.	16	13	14	18	33	29	2,277	
6	Sonnapur	Markets within the district at a distance of 65 miles.	...	...	...	...	39	27	1,097	Generally there is a good demand for fresh fish from Berhampur and other places.
7	Pattisonnapur	Local district markets within a distance of 80 miles.	Opened in 1907.				53	23	1,251	
8	Peddakarrivanipalem ...	Local district markets within a distance of 50 miles.	...	12	21	38	52	49	1,420	

SECTION I—*cont.*

EAST COAST—*cont.*

Fish-curing yards, number of ticket-holders, markets, etc.—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Name of yard. (2)	Markets to which salted, etc., fish is supplied. (3)	Number of ticket-holders—average during quinquennium 1885–89. (4)	1890–94. (5)	1895–99. (6)	1900–04. (7)	1905–09. (8)	1910–13. (9)	Average quantity of fish cured during the five years, 1909–10 to 1912–14. (10)	Remarks. (11)
									MDS.	
9	Iskalapalem	Local markets in Ganjām and Vizagapatam districts as far as 100 miles inland and Cuttack.	6	11	19	41	55	55	2,249	
10	Baruva	Shandies within 10 miles from the yard and inland markets as far as Bobbili and Parvatipur.	..	.	22	20	26	26	1,139	
11	Battigallulu	Local shandies; agency markets and Cuttack and Berhampur.	14	40	51	77	101	88	2,074	
12	Gedduru	Local markets within 15 miles and agency markets, Cuttack.	4	7	15	46	64	46	861	
13	Pundi	Local markets within 25 miles and Vizagapatam agency markets.	.	...	59	51	51	51	3,542	
14	Manchinillupeta ...	Local markets within 20 miles	.	.	51	48	43	37	2,226	
15	Bhavanipad (Althada) ...	Local markets within 25 miles and agency markets.	...	...	45	50	53	59	2,145	
16	Marrivada	Agency markets and Tekkali about 10 miles.	...	...	...	17	13	12	445	Fresh fish is taken to Parlakimedi, etc.
17	Guppidipeta	Local markets within a radius of 15 miles and Palkonda and Parvatipur.	36	41	49	56	60	52	1,211	

18	Kottarevu	Local markets within 20 miles and agency markets.	18	22	32	49	39	32	593	
19	Calingapatam	Local markets within 20 miles and agency tracts.	13	19	22	29	30	30	1,940	
20	Komaravanipeta ...	Local markets within a radius of 15 miles and Palkonda.	..	...	7	17	20	29	865	
21	Kurrempalli	Do. do. and Palkonda.	8	8	9	16	15	11	579	Fresh fish is in demand from Chicacole, etc.
22	Pukkillapeta	Chicacole, 5 miles distant	Opened in 1909.				...	32	843	
23	Allivalasa	Local shandies within a radius of 15 miles.	...	...	...	28	28	24	184	
24	Chintapalli	Do. do. 20 miles.	...	...	...	...	36	29	365	
25	Mukkam	Do. do. 15 miles.	...	..	...	...	41	38	3,968	
26	Nagamayyapalem ...	Do. within 10 miles ...	39	44	58	74	45	30	1,564	
27	Bimlipatam	Local markets within 10 miles and agency markets.	15	20	27	32	33	38	2,472	
28	Kothuru	Local markets within 15 miles and agency markets.	...	...	95	130	140	103	3,127	
29	Montgomeripeta ..	Do. do.	...	..	57	71	74	69	2,296	Fresh fish is taken by dealers to Bimlipatam, etc.
30	Lawson's Bay	Purchased by traders at Vizagapatam, Madgole, Chodavaram and Salur.	..	...	...	68	81	73	978	
31	Srirangapuram	Local markets and villages and the agency as far as Jeypore and Nowrangapur.	...	...	...	64	52	46	...	
32	Gangavaram	Agency markets	...	...	...	...	80	56	2,695	
33	Jallaripeta	Adjoining villages as far as 20 miles ...	..		...	63	73	51	463	
34	Pudimadaka	Markets within 15 miles	11	19	13	19	43	35	1,046	
35	Polavaram	Adjoining markets within 10 miles ...	6	10	14	39	77	58	1,171	
36	Rajiahpeta	Local shandies within 25 miles ...	19	27	33	36	70	55	1,396	
37	Pentakotah	Tuni and Nakkapalli, 7 and 12 miles, respectively.	...	29	51	108	131	113	1,283	
38	Konapapapeta	Dowlaishwaram, Cocanada, Bobbili, Peddapur, Pittapuram, Samalkot and Rajanagaram and local shandies in the district.	25	41	58	23	37	35	6,280	

SECTION I—*cont.*

EAST COAST—*cont.*

Fish-curing yards, number of ticket-holders, markets, etc.—*cont.*

Serial number.	Name of yard.	Markets to which salted, etc., fish is supplied.	Number of ticket-holders—average during quinquennium. 1885-89.	1890-94.	1895-99.	1900-04.	1905-09.	1910-13.	Average quantity of fish cured during the five years, 1909-10 to 1912-14.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
									MDS.	
39	Uppada	Dowlaishwaram, Cocanada, Bobbili, Peddapur, Pittapuram, Samalkot and Rajanagaram and also to Jeypore, Parvatipur and Salur.	19	30	40	65	87	86	12,302	
40	Godarigunta	Cocanada and Dowlaishwaram and other local markets.	...	...	...	...	...	8 to 10	767	
41	Coringa	Local markets within 15 miles ...	...	...	12	11	14	...	38	
42	Mogalturru	Weekly markets within a radius of 8 miles and Narapur and Palakollu, 6 and 12 miles.	...	...	..	3	3	7	273	
43	Sorlagundi	Neighbouring villages	...	...	...	...	16	11	...	
44	Nizampatam	Inland villages as far as Repalli, Tenali, Bapatla and Ponnar above 10 miles and Masulipatam.	...	...	21	20	12	...	...	
45	Lankavanidibba ...	Repalli, 20 miles; Masulipatam ...	4	6	4	6	7	...	341	
46	Kothapalem	Masulipatam and inland villages as far as Repalli, Tenali, Ponnar and Bapatla.	48	66	34	3	1	...	1,136	
47	Chakicherla	Madras, Cumbum, Bezwada, Markapur, Ramagiri, Udayagiri, Atmakur, Kandukur taluk markets.	...	6	10	10	19	18	643	

48	Tatichetlapalem ...	Madras, Kavali, Nellore, Bitragunta and Allur.	...	20	25	21	11	9	541	As the yard is neai the Buckingham Canal, there is easy communication with Madras and other places.
49	Mypad	Madras	...	...	...	61	52	36	488	
50	Kodur	Madras, Nellore, Bitragunta, Allur and Kavali.		...	...	...	39	29	313	
51	Nalattur	......	...	...	...	36	48	47	979	
52	Kottapatam	......	On an average within *ten* (10).					...	705	
53	Kondurpalem	......	...	...	...	22	30	22	1,949	
54	Monapalem	... ..	...	..	...	26	25	19	1,171	
55	Puliyanjerikuppam ...	Madras, Arkonam and other villages within 40 to 50 miles.	...	...	...	19	23	31	1,250	
56	Irukkam	Madras and local villages	...	...	...	16	12	12	1,035	Fishing is carried on mostly in the Pulicat lake.
57	Bhimalavaripalem ...	Madras and surrounding villages	...	..	...	33	40	19	1,514	Fresh fish is sent to Madras by rail.
58	Medicalkuppam ...	Markets within 35 miles radius and Madras.	...	3	6	11	11	9	2,348	Fishing is carried on mostly in the Pulicat lake.
59	Mangodu	Markets within 40 miles radius, Madras, Tiruvallur, etc.	11	14	15	33	38	39	3,360	Do.
60	Pulicat	Markets within 25 miles radius, Madras and Ponneri.	60	78	85	54	41	35	3,949	
61	Sathankuppam	Markets at Madras, Red Hills, Poonamallee, Conjeeveram and Ponneri.	26	40	46	35	42	38	1,581	
62	Kadapakkam	Markets at Tindivanam and Wandiwash ...	...	...	...	...	...	16	537	This yard has been now closed. There are no fish-curing yards between Sattankuppam which is at the northern extremity of the Chingleput district and Killaipatnacheri the southern extremity of the South Arcot district.

SECTION I—*cont.*

EAST COAST—*cont.*

Fish-curing yards, number of ticket-holders, markets, etc.—*cont.*

Serial number	Name of yard.	Markets to which salted, etc., fish is supplied.	Number of ticket-holders—average during quinquennium. 1885–89.	1890–94.	1895–99.	1900–04.	1905–09.	1910–13.	Average quantity of fish cured during the five years, 1909–10 to 1912–14.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
									MDS.	
63	Killaipatnacheri ...	Markets within a radius of 15 miles, Porto Novo, Mannargudi and Tiruvalur.	..	...	...	...	...	12	718	Fresh fish is taken upcountry.
64	Neidavasal	Markets within a radius of 16 miles ...	...	...	30	26	16	...	...	
65	Vanagiri	Do. 30 miles ...	...	...	..	42	41	32	1,895	
66	Tranquebar	Do 35 miles ...	...	...	..	18	19	19	..	
67	Akkaraikuppam (Negapatam).	Local markets within 16 miles	16	26	47	48	32	13	...	
68	Arcot Thorai	Tirutturaippundi (24 miles) and Negapatam (27 miles).	...	...	...	39	39	44	973	
69	Muttupet	Local markets within a radius of 45 miles and Tanjore.	17	18	22	27	22	21	...	
70	Point Calimere	Tirutturaippundi (30 miles) and Negapatam (38 miles).	1	2	4	7	8	8	717	
71	Adirampatnam	Local markets within a radius of 28 miles...	7	14	17	11	13	10	...	
72	Malliapatnam	Local markets within a radius of 25 miles and Pudukkottai State.	...	...	12	11	8	7	1,016	
73	Sethubhavachatram ...	Local markets within 5 to 7 miles, Arantangi and Pudukkottai State.	...	...	21	..	...	6	1,981	

74	Vadakkammapatnam ...	Local markets within 40 miles, Tanjore and Pudukkottai State.	...	...	9	7	7	8	1,174
75	Pasipatnam	Local markets as far as 40 miles	9	14	16	5	3	2	...
76	Nambuthalai	Local markets within 32 miles	35	55	43	7	7	9	1,525
77	Attankarai	Markets at Avarendal (20 miles), Rāmnād (12 miles) and Paramakudi (35 miles).	61	61	61	45	7	6	1,885
78	Rameswaram	Paramakudi markets	...	...	...	32	7	4	3,223
79	Periathorai	Do	...	...	...	35	41	8	
80	Mukkur	Markets at Kadaladi (6 miles), Kanudi (21 miles), Nagalapuram (20 miles) and Paramakudi (30 miles).	...	...	...	33	31	12	2,439
81	Vembar	Nagalapuram (20 miles) and Kanudi (25 miles).	7	9	14	18	18	17	2,354
82	Sippikulam	Kulattur (4 miles), Nagalapuram (18 miles) and Ettayapuram (24 miles).	25	29	35	34	24	22	5,494
83	Pinnakayal	Markets within a radius of 45 miles and Colombo	9	17	19	21	13	10	5,379
84	Alandalai	Local markets within 12 miles and Colombo.	15	16	11	13	13	14	3,380
85	Overi	Markets as far as Singikulam (31 miles) and Palamcottah (46 miles).	...		...	...	38	28	2,188
86	Idinthakarai	Markets at Singikulam, Palamcottah and Koilpatti.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,231
87	Kuttapuli	Markets within 40 miles and Koilpatti ...	25	24	21	32	23	19	804
88	Kuttanguli	Markets within 40 miles radius	7	8	12	18	24	...	739

SECTION II.

EAST COAST.

BOATS and Catamarans.

Serial number.	Name of yard.	Large or small.	Number of: Dug-out canoes.	Number of: Built-up boats.	Number of: Catamarans.	Size and dimensions, etc., of boats: Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Crew.	Cost.	Sails.	Weight of fish that can be carried.	Remarks.
						FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	MEN.	RS.			
1	Kasipur	Large ...	...	18	...	54	7	4	8—12	150	Bamboo tattee sail.	...	There are dug-out canoes and rafts also in use.
		Small ...	...	12	...	27	6	4	3	100	,,	...	
2	Prayagi	Large ...	...	2	...	54	7	4	7—14	150	,,	...	Catamarans and dug-out canoes are also used.
		Small ...	...	13	.	27	6	4	3	100	,,	...	
3	Ganjām	Large ...	...	4	...	54	7	4	10—12	150	...	...	There are small canoes (trunks of trees hollowed) of varying size, Rs. 20 each.
		Small ...	...	16	...	27	6	4	3	100	...	...	
		Do. ...	...	...	41	...	...	...	2—3	20	...	...	
4	Gopalpur ...	Do. ...	...	47	...	...	...	...	5—9	80	...	...	Fishermen themselves make their boats and nets.
5	Markandi ...	Do. ...	...	16	In use.	12	8	4½—5	4—5	50	...	...	One hundred catamarans are also in use.
6	Sonapur	Large ...	...	20	...	15	6	...	12	50	...	...	Fishermen themselves make their boats and nets.
		Small ...	...	...	39	15	3	...	2	12	...	...	
7	Patisonapur ...	Large ...	...	22	...	24	6	4½	8—9	50—60	...	...	
		Small ...	...	...	65	12	3½	...	2—3	12	..	...	
8	Peddakarivanipalem.	Large ...	...	26	..	15	6	2—3	10	50	...	...	
		Small ...	...	...	58	12—15	3	...	2	10—12	...	...	

9	Iskalapalem ...	Small ...	...	24	...	15	6	4	8	50	...	...
		Do. ...	...	...	In use.	15	3	...	2	12	...	...
10	Baruva	Large ...	...	*21	...	25	7	3	6	80	...	...
11	Battigaluru ...	Small ...	...	39	...	15	6	2	6—10	50	...	...
		Do. ...	...	...	188	12—15	3	...	2	10—12	...	...
12	Gedduru	Do. ...	...	12	...	15	6	...	6—10	50 †	...	...
		Do. ...	...	...	88	15	3	...	2	12	...	...
13	Pundi	Large ...	...	18	...	26	7	3½	10—16	50—60	...	...
		Small ...	...	.	76	15	3	1	2	7—10	...	...
14	Manchinillupeta.	Large ...	...	24	...	26	7	3½	8—12	50—60	...	...
		Small ...	...	...	92	15	3	1	2	7—10	...	...
15	Bhavanipad ...	Large ...	...	30	...	26	7	4½	12—20	50—60	...	...
		Small ...	...	...	90	12	3	1	2	7—10	...	...
16	Marrivada ...	Large ...	...	20	...	26	7	3½	10—16	50—60	...	...
		Small ...	...	...	80	12	3	1	2	7—10	...	...
17	Guppidipeta ...	Large ...	...	21	...	...	...	..	7—12	50	...	...
		Small ...	...	33	96	...	...	...	1—2	20	...	...
18	Kottarevu ...	Large ...	...	22	...	27—30	6	3½	...	60—70	...	...
		Small ...	...	...	38(?)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Calingapatam ...	Large ...	...	14	...	25—33	6—8	3—4½	8	80—100	...	...
		Small ...	...	...	21	13	3	...	2	20	...	...
20	Komaravanipeta	Large ...	..	14	...	21	6	3	10—12	80	...	...
		Small ...	...	..	52	11	2½	...	2	20	...	...
21	Kurrampalli ...	Large ...	...	21	...	...	...	...	8—12	50	...	...
		Small ...	...	...	33	...	...	...	2	20	...	...
22	Pukkillapeta ...	Large ...	...	15	...	25—33	6—8	3—4½	16—20	80—100	...	
		Small ...	...	...	16	13	3	...	4	20	...	...
23	Allivalasa ...	Large ..	...	15	..	24	6	...	8	50	..	...
		Small ...	...	...	89	15	4	.	2	15	...	...
24	Chintapalli ...	Large ...	...	8	...	30	6	...	...	40	...	
		Small ...	...	..	55	15	4	...	...	10—16	...	...
25	Mukkam	Large ...	...	7	..	30	6	...	...	40—45	...	...
		Small ..	...	...	80	15	3¾	...	...	8—20	...	...
26	Nagamayyappalem	Large ...	...	14	...	24	4	3	...	40	...	...
		Small ...	...	...	50	15	4½	...	...	20—25		...

* These built-up canoes are really catamarans with a plank on each side forming a gunwale about 9" deep.
† In most cases the cost does not include the carpenters' wages as the fishermen themselves make the boats.

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SECTION II—*cont.*

EAST COAST—*cont.*

Boats and Catamarans—*cont.*

Serial number.	Name of yard.	Large or small.	Number of: Dug-out canoes.	Built-up boats.	Cata-mar-ans.	Size and dimensions, etc., of boats: Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Crew.	Cost.	Sails.	Weight of fish that can be carried.	Remarks.
						FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	MEN.	RS.			
27	Bimlipatam ...	Large ...	...	13	...	...	...	...	15	25	...	...	
		Small ...	...	...	38	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	
28	Kotturu	Large ..	...	12	...	...	...	..	15	50	...	...	
		Small ...	...	...	97	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	
29	Montogomeripeta	Large ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	15	25—50	...	..	
		Small ..	...	..	96	...	...	.	2	7	...	...	
30	Lawson's Bay ...	Large ...	...	23	...	...	...	...	10	200	...	...	
		Small ...	...		162	...	...	...	...	10	...	..	
31	Srirangapuram ...	Large ...	...	18	...	...	...	...	15—30	...	...	...	
		Small ...	...	..	232	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
32	Gangavaram ..	Large ..	...	22	...	30	6	4	...	30—50	...		
		Small ...	...		192	14	4	1	...	30—40	...	...	
33	Jalaripeta ...	Large ...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
		Small ...	...	102	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	
34	Pudimadaka ...	Large ...	..	28	...	26	7	...	20	25	...	..	
		Small ...	...	47	...	15	3	...	2	20	...	..	
35	Polavaram ...	Large ...	...	18		20	7	...	10—12	50	...	...	
		Small ...	...	114	...	12	4	...	2—4	10—20	...	...	
36	Rajiahpeta ...	Large ...	...	35	...	20	7	...	10—12	50	...	...	
		Small ...	...	151	...	12	4	...	2—4	10—20	...	...	
37	Pentakota ...	Large ...	...	20	...	30	7½	...	10	30	...	...	
		Small ...	...	...	50	12	4	...	4	25	...	...	

38	Konapapapeta ...	Large ...	...	13	...	26—36	5—8	2¾—3½	12—20	65 to 125	...	...	
		Small ..	...	...	12	12—13	2—2½	...	1—2	8—12	...	...	
39	Uppada	Large ...	...	11	...	36	8	3½	20	125	...	...	
		Small ...	...	22	...	26	5½	2¾	12	65	...	...	
40	Godarigunta ...	Large ...	...	19	...	36	6—7	...	12—16	30—120	...	...	Catamarans similar to those at Konapapapeta are also in use.
41	Coringa	Small ...	...	10	...	22	3¼	1½	2—3	30—50	...	...	
42	Mogalturu ...	Do. ...	...	45	...	10—12	..	...	...	3—6	...	...	Palmyra dug-outs worked by paddle are also in use.
43	Sorlagundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44	Nizampatam ...	Large ..	...	8	...	...	...	...	15—20	110—380	...	...	
		Small ...	...	15	...	...	...	..	4—10	50—100	...	...	
45	Lankavanidibba ...	Do. ...	...	7	...	...	.	...	3—5	85—100	...	...	
46	Kottapalem ..	Do. ...	...	41	...		...	...	3—4	90—200	...	...	
47	Chakicherla ...	Do. ...	...	15	...	18	9	4	6—12	30—40	...	...	Fishermen from Cocanada and Masulipatam also visit this locality for a few months for sea fishing.
48	Tatichetlapalem ...	...	...	8	...	21—24	5—6	4—6	8—11	...	...	...	
49	Mypaud	...	...	...	In use.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
50	Kodur	...	...	...	Do.	...	...	...	..	30—150	...	...	
51	Nelattur	...	...	...	37	10—20	5	...	2—3	30—70	One white cloth sail.	...	
52	Kottapatam ...	Large ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	10—12	...	No sail.	...	
		Small ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2—3	10	White cloth dyed dark brown.	...	
53	Kondurpalem ...	Large ...	...	9	...	...	...	...	10—12	...	White cloth dyed black.	...	
		Small ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2—3	...	Do.	...	
54	Monapalem ...	Large ..	...	6	.	...	...	...	10—12	...	Do.	...	
		Small ...	...	.	7	...	...	...	2—3	...	Do.	...	
55	Pulianjerikuppam.	Large ...	...	11	...	22—24	6—7	4	8—12	50—100	...	2—3 tons.	
		Small ...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
56	Irukkam	...	...	...	...	30	6	3	...	100—150	...	...	
57	Bhimalavaripalem.	Large ...	...	40	...	30	6	3	10—15	100—150	...	...	

SECTION II—*cont.*

EAST COAST—*cont.*

Boats and Catamarans—*cont.*

Serial number.	Name of yard.	Large or small.	Number of Dug-out canoes	Number of Built-up boats	Number of Catamarans.	Size and dimensions, etc., of boats. Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Crew.	Cost.	Sails.	Weight of fish that can be carried.	Remarks.
						FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	MEN.	RS.			
58	Medicalkuppam ...	...	...	In use.	In use.	...	...	...	...	...	Cloth sail.	About 1½ tons.	
59	Mankodu	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	Do.	
60	Pulicat	...	...	Do.	...	26	5½	2—3	...	...	Do.	Do.	Catamarans are also in use.
61	Sattankuppam ...	Small ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	6—8	160	...	...	
62	Killaipatnacheri ...	...	In use.	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dug-outs imported from Malabar are used here especially for river fishing.
63	Neidavasal ...	Small ...	...	2	...	25	7	5¼	...	43	...	...	Catamarans are also used.
64	Vanagiri	Do. ...	...	9	In use.	...	...	...	4—6	45	...	...	Do.
65	Tranquebar ...	...	...	In use.	Do.	...	...	...	6—10	...	...	...	
66	Akkaraikuppam ...	...	...	...	Do.	18—24	...	...	4—8	8—30	...	...	
67	Arcot Thorai ...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
68	Muttupet	...	...	3	...	25	4	...	6	80—350	Cloth sail.	...	
69	Point Calimere ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6-8	400—550	Do.	16—19 tons.	
		...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	

70	Adirampatnam ...	Large ...	...	4	...	30	...	4	8	350	Cloth sail.	...	
		Small ...	...	30	In use	10	...	4	4—5	30—200	...	...	
71	Malliapatnam ...	Large .	...	19	...	35—40	8—10	...	6	75—100	Cloth sail.	...	
		Small ...	35	...	...	30—36	2—3	...	3	30—100	...	...	
72	Setubhavachatram	Large ...	...	In use	...	39—42	6	6	6	200—300	Cloth sail.	...	
		Small ...	39	...	...	27—33	2—2¾	1½—2	3—4	150—400	...	...	
73	Vadakkammapat- nam.	Large ..	7	..	...	34—56½	3½—4½	2½—3½	6—8	225—350	...	...	
		Small ...	35	...	...	17—33	2—3½	1½—2½	2—6	25—350	..	...	
74	Pasipatnam ...	Large ...	38	...		21—36	2—4½	2—2½	2—4	30—250	...	...	
		Small ...	14	...	...	11—18	1¼—2	1—1¼	1—2	10—60	...	...	
75	Nambutalai ...	Large ...	...	9	...	...	...	...	10—20	600—800	Cloth sail.	10—12 tons.	
		Small ...	71	...	...	...	...	...	2—3	200—400	...	2—3 tons.	
76	Attankarai ...	Large ..	...	10	...	...	...	...	5—15	...	Cloth sail.	...	
		Small ..	31	...	...	...	...	...	1—4	...	...	...	
77	Rameswaram ...	Large ...	24	...	...	30	3	...	20	500	...	...	
78	Periathorai ...												
79	Mukkur	Small ...	...	...	120	15—21	2½—3	...	2	25—100	...	...	Catamarans are made of three logs of wood fixed together in the shape of a boat.
80	Vembar	Large ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	10—15	500—700	...	...	
		Small ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	4	50—60	...	...	
		Do. ...	...	...	15	...	...	...	4	130—150	...	...	
81	Sippikulam ...	Large ...	...	...	120	20	2½	2	4	30—110	...	...	
		Small ...	...	...		20	2½	1	2	6—30	...	...	
82	Pinnakayal ...	Large	...	...	80	20—21	2′ 6″	10″	2	55—110	Cloth sail.	...	
		Small ...	40	...	...	15—20	2½—3	...	4	275—350	Do.	...	
83	Alandalai ...	Large ...	...	...	138	21′—9″	2′—9″	11″	2	55—110	...	...	
		Small ...	...	...	In use	18′—0″	2′—0″	8″	...	...	...	...	
84	Overi	Do ...	...	...	33	...	...	...	4	150—250	...	...	
85	dinthakarai ...	Large ...	...	...	85	24—30	2½—3	...	3	80—120	...	...	
		Small ...	...	...	85	18—24	3	...	2	15—40	...	...	
86	Kuttapuli	Do. ...	...	...	140	...	...	...	2—3	150—250	...	...	
87	Kuttanguli ...	Large	...	...	...	20—22	...	...	...	70—160	..	...	
		Small ...	...	...	76	18—20	...	...	...	10—40	...	...	

SECTION III.

EAST COAST.

NETS, etc., in use.

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes the length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes size of meshes in inches. Column 2 denotes the cost of nets in rupees.

Names of nets.	(1) Medicalkuppam.		(2) Mangodu.		(3) Pulicat.		(4) Sathankuppam.		(5) Kadapakkam.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
										RS.
Periyavalai ...	...	...	...	...	In use ...	...	In use ...	...	23 × 24 Bag. 600 × 20 net	200
Turivalai ...	...	...	...	...	Do. ..	...	Do. ...	...	115 × 23	28
Badivalai ...	...	...	...	...	Do. ..	...	Do. ...	...	...	...
Valavalai ...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	317 × 17	7
Madavalai ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	60 × 450	75
Kattuvalai ..	In use ...	...	In use ...	...	In use	.	...	...	...	...
Eruvalai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56 × 42	120
Siruvalai ...	In use ..	..	In use ...	...	In use .	...	...	...	70 × 21	7
Kannivalai ...	...	...	...	..	Do. ...	.	In use ...	..	256 × 16	28
Pendavalai ...	In use ...	...	In use ...	...	...	...	...	...	60 × 50	90
Kala or Koduvavalai ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	200 × 30	150
Kalluvalai ...	...	...	...	...	In use ...	...	...	...	...	...
Oyivalai ...	..	.	...	...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Kondavalai ...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	..	In use ...	...	...	...
Maravalai ...	...	...	...	...	Do. ..	...	Do. ..	...	...	...
Kunnivalai ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ..	...	...	...
Kolavalai (bag net) ..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	55 × 6	4½
Kulivalai ...	...	...	...	...	In use ...	...	...	...	...	...
Visuruvalai or manivalai ...	...	...	...	...	Do. ..	...	...	...	...	...
Hooks and lines ...	...	...	...	...	Shore lining only is practised.	...	Shore lining only is practised.	...	...	..

SECTION III—*cont.*

EAST COAST—*cont.*

Nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes the length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes size of meshes in inches. Column 2 denotes the cost of nets in rupees.

Names of nets.	(6) Killai.		(7) Neidavasal.		(8) Vanagiri.		(9) Tranquebar.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
				RS.		RS.		RS.
Periyavalai	...	...	Bag. 21 × 21 Net. 36 × 30 Side 700 × 45	300	Bag. 21 × 21 Net. 36 × 30 Side 700 × 45	...	Bag. 150 × 6	...
Turivalai...	In use ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Edavalai	Do. ...	...	96 × 64	150	In use ...	150	In use ...	...
Vellavalai (gill net)	...	...	126 × 42	60	120 × 42	60	840 × 12	...
Valavalai		...	677 × 16	30	In use ...	30	In use ...	30
Kannivalai	...	...	In use ...	38	Do. ...	35	Do. ...	...
Kala or Koduvavalai	In use ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kunnivalai	...	...	20 ft. long.	15	20 long.	15	...	...
Mulluvalai	...	...	*In use* ...	300	In use ...	300	In use ...	...
Pachaivalai	...	...	150 long.	10	150 long.	10	150 long.	...
Pallavalai	...	...	90 × 10	10	90 × 10	10	...	...
Kolavalai (bag net)	...	...	In use ...	13½	In use ...	13½	...	...
Tirukkaivalai	n use ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kulivalai...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Visuruvalai or Manivalai	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooks and lines	Do ...	..	Line 100 yards long. Bait and fly fishing are practised.	Hooks 3 pies to 8 annas; lincs 2 annas to Rs. 1-8.	In use (same as in Neidavasal).	...	"Tundimullu" used 20 miles from shore.	...

SECTION III—*cont.*

EAST COAST—*cont.*

Nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes the length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes size of meshes in inches. Column 2 denotes the cost of nets in rupees.

Names of nets.	(10) Akkaraikuppam.		(11) Arcot Thorai.		(12) Muttupet.		(13) Point Calimere.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
Bag or drag nets.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Edavalai	180×180	80—100	......	...	......	...	......	...
Kittivalai or Rangivalai.	.....	-	In use	7—12	$\frac{60 \times 12 \text{ to } 15}{\frac{1}{4}}$	7—12	......	...
Koduvavalai	......	...	15 to 20 pieces $\frac{36 \times 6 \text{ to } 8}{3}$	2½ a piece.	......	..	15 to 20 pieces $\frac{36 \times 6 \text{ to } 8}{3}$	2½ a piece.
Mullamvalai	In use ... Bag 21 long $\frac{120 \times 12}{}$	150—250	......	...	......	...	.. ...	...
Vellavalai		50—60	......	...	$\frac{120 \times 12 \text{ to } 24}{2}$	...	.. ...	...
Wall and drift nets.								
Adappuvalai	......	...	...	...	In use	15—30	......	...
Kalavalai	......	...	5 to 20 pieces $\frac{120 \times 18 \text{ to } 24}{3\frac{1}{2}}$	8 a piece.	......	...	5 to 20 pieces $\frac{120 \times 18 \text{ to } 24}{3\frac{1}{2}}$	8 a piece.
Kannikkavalai	In use	...	......	...	In use	...	......	...
Paduvavalai	......	...	......	...	100 × 10	25—50	......	...
Pendavalai	......	...	20 pieces $\frac{60 \text{ to } 90 \times 12 \text{ to } 27}{4}$	6 a piece.	......	...	20 pieces $\frac{60 \text{ to } 90 \times 12 \text{ to } 27}{4}$	6 a piece.

Sippivalai	......	...	......	...	In use	...	......	...
Tirukkaivalai	......	..	5 to 6 pieces $\frac{120 \times 12 \text{ to } 18}{5}$	4½ a piece.	15 to 25 pieces $\frac{120 \times 10}{2\frac{1}{2}}$	5 a piece.	5 to 6 pieces $\frac{120 \times 12 \text{ to } 18}{5}$	4½ a piece.
Ullamvalai	......	...	5 to 8 pieces $\frac{120 \times 12 \text{ to } 24}{2}$	5¾ a piece.	......	...	5 to 8 pieces $\frac{120 \times 12 \text{ to } 24}{2}$	5¾ a piece.
Valavalai	80×6	25—30	$\frac{400 \text{ to } 600 \times 12 \text{ to } 24}{1}$	11¾	......	...	$\frac{400 \text{ to } 600 \times 12 \text{ to } 24}{1}$	11¾
Hooks and lines... ...	Single hook lining and deep sea-lining—1,000 yards long the latter.	...	Shore lining and deep sea lining. The former 200 ft. long with a single hook and the latter 2,400 ft. long and 200 hooks.	..	......	...	In use (same as in Arcot Thorai).	...

SECTION III—*cont.*

EAST COAST—*cont.*

Nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes the length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes size of meshes in inches.
Column 2 denotes the cost of nets in rupees.

Names of nets.	(14) Adirampatnam.		(15) Malliapatnam.		(16) Sethubhavachatram.		(17) Vadakkammapatnam.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Bag or drag nets.								
Kattuvalai (Silavalai or Arakuttivalai.)*	......	...	Bag ½" mesh. $\frac{120 \times 9}{2}$	...	Bag ¼" mesh. $\frac{120 \times 9}{\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 2}$	150—200	.. ...	...
Kittivalai or Rangivalai.†	$\frac{60 \times 12 \text{ to } 15}{\frac{1}{2}}$	10—12	......	...	......	...	$\frac{52 \times 12}{1\frac{1}{2}}$	15
Odasivalai *	In use	50—200	Bag ½" mesh. $\frac{300 \times 15 \text{ to } 18}{1 \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{2}}$	300	.. ...	...	$\frac{300 \text{ to } 450 \times 8}{1}$	200—250
Wall and drift nets.								
Adamvalai	In use	50—200	......	...	......		......	...
Koivalai or Magavalai ...	$\frac{50 \times 10}{}$	30—50	In use	10	......	...	$\frac{130 \times 6}{1}$	13
Kannikkavalai	......	...	......	...	......	...	$\frac{300 \times 2}{1}$	5
Kendaivalai	......	...	.. ...	...	......	...	$\frac{160 \times 8}{2}$	5 a piece.
Muralvalai	......	...	.. ...	...	......	...	$\frac{100 \times 5\frac{1}{4}}{9}$	10

Paduvavalai	In use	15—50	60×8 main portion $\frac{10\times 4}{2}$ sub-portion.	25—50	10 pieces $\frac{90\times 6}{2}$	30	......	...
Pukkattuvalai (Savalvalai or Kandalvalai).	......	...	......	...	15 to 25 pieces $\frac{120\times 12}{2}$	8½ a piece.	......	...
Sippivalai	$\frac{120\times 8}{2}$	5	... .	...	... .	...	......	..
Suravalai	......	...	......	..	.. .	...	$\frac{160\times 11\frac{1}{2}}{2 \text{ to } 3}$	6 a piece.
Tirukkaivalai	15 to 25 pieces $\frac{120\times 10}{2\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 5}$	...	......	. .	......	...	$\frac{170\times 11\frac{1}{2}}{9}$	7 a piece.
Ullamvalai	100×10	15—25	3 to 4 pieces $\frac{60\times 8}{3}$	30	7 to 9 pieces $\frac{90\times 6}{2\frac{1}{2} \text{ or } 3}$	12—13½ each piece.	300×18	15—20
Hooks and lines ...	......	...	... ..	...	......	..	In use	...

* Like "Peruvala" of Malabar. † Like "Koruvala".
‡ Also use a spear with 5 hooks fastened to a rod about 15 ft. long for spearing large fish.

SECTION III—*cont.*

EAST COAST—*cont.*

Nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes size of meshes in inches.
Column 2 denotes cost of nets in rupees.

Names of nets.	(18) Pasipatnam.		(19) Nambuthalai.		(20) Attankarai.		(21) Rameswaram and Periathorai.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimension of nets.	Cost.
Bag or drag nets.		RS.		RS.				
Karaivalai or Olavalai ...	Pouch $\frac{20 \times 10}{\frac{1}{2}}$ Wings $\frac{40 \times 12}{\frac{1}{2}}$ Net $\frac{300 \times 40}{8}$ Ropes 900	90	Wings $\frac{40 \times 12}{\frac{1}{2}}$ Pouch $\frac{20 \times 10}{\frac{1}{4}}$ Net $\frac{300 \times 40}{8}$ Rope 900	90	Bag $\frac{30 \times 15 \text{ to } 45}{\frac{1}{4}}$ Wings $\frac{1{,}500 \text{ to } 2{,}500 \times 45 \text{ to } 175}{4'' \text{ to } 6'}$ Rope 1 to 4 or 5 furlongs	...	Bag $\frac{30 \times 15 \text{ to } 45}{\frac{1}{4}}$ Wings $\frac{1{,}500 \text{ to } 2{,}500 \times 45 \text{ to } 175}{4'' \text{ to } 6'}$ Rope 1 to 4 furlongs.	...
Kattuvalai (Silavalai or Arakuttivalai).	$\frac{375 \times 6}{\frac{1}{8}}$	50—60	Net $\frac{180 \times 18}{\frac{1}{4}}$ Sides $\frac{90}{1}$ Rope 900	150	......	...	......	...
Wall and drift nets.								
Kattavalai	......	..	$\frac{750 \times 10}{2}$	25	.....	...	......	...
Pukkattuvalai (Sañalvalai).	4 to 6 pieces $\frac{120 \times 10\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{4} \text{ to } 2}$	8 – 10	$\frac{180 \times 12}{2}$	14	......	...	......	...
Tirukkaivalai	4 to 5 pieces * $\frac{110 \times 12}{10}$	5 each piece.	$\frac{300 \times 27}{8}$	20	.....	...	......	...
Valivalai	......	...	......	...	$\frac{60 \text{ to } 180 \times 20 \text{ to } 30}{1 \text{ to } 3}$	...	$\frac{60 \text{ to } 180 \times 20 \text{ to } 30}{1 \text{ to } 3}$	..

Vellavalai	4 to 5 pieces $\frac{150 \times 8}{1}$	10	$\frac{150 \times 8}{1}$	6—10	......	...	......	...
Shore net.								
Kuttuvalai or Rangivalai.	In use	..	$\frac{24 \times 3}{\frac{1}{4}}$	7—9	......	...	......	...
Cast net.								
Vichuvalai	......	...	......	...	In use	...	In use	...

* There are two kinds, *i.e.*, big and small. Small = $\frac{225 \times 15}{4\frac{1}{2}}$ Rs. 10 to 15.

SECTION III—*cont.*

EAST COAST—*cont.*

Nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes size of meshes in inches. Column 2 denotes cost of nets in rupees.

Names of nets.	(22) Mukkur.		(23) Vembar.		(24) Sippikulam.		(25) Pinnakayal.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
Bag or drag nets.				RS.		RS.		RS.
Madivalai	Madi $\frac{54 \times 30}{\frac{1}{4} \text{ to } 1}$; Wings 75×30; Screens $\frac{75 \times 9}{1' \text{ to } 2'}$	...	In use	70—120	In use .	70—120	Madi $\frac{36 \times 17}{\frac{1}{4}}$; Thattu $\frac{66 \times 42}{12}$; Iluppu —180	50
Wall and Drift nets.								
Kalangattivalai (Stake net).	......	...	240 to $\frac{300 \times 3}{1}$	15—20	$\frac{300 \times 240}{1}$	15 - 20	.....	...
Kalattuvalai	.....	...	.. ...	...	.. ...	...	pieces of $\frac{90 \times 24}{1}$	8
Kolavalai	.. ...	...	.. .	...	$\frac{66 \times 24}{\frac{1}{3}}$	12—15	7 pieces of $\frac{84 \times 33}{\frac{1}{2}}$	18
Pachuvalai (gill net) ...	......	...	... .	...	60×18	6—7	.....	...
Valavalai	... ..	...	$\frac{100 \times 24}{1\frac{1}{2}}$	8	$\frac{100 \times 24}{1\frac{1}{2}}$	8	5 pieces of $\frac{90 \times 24}{1}$	20
Vengadaivalai ...	.. ...	..	......	...	......	..	6 pieces of $\frac{96 \times 30}{2}$	30

Shore net.								
Kollavalai	. .	...	......	.	.	...	60 circum. × 30 deep ½	25
Kuttuvalai or Rangivalai.	.... ..	...	In use, ⅛″ mesh.	6	In use, 1″ mesh	6	50 × 10½	15
Cast nets.								
Vichuvalai ..	.. ..	...	.. ...	...	..... .	..	In use ½ mesh ...	
Hooks and lines ...	......	...	..	.	.	...	In use . ..	.

SECTION III—*cont.*

EAST COAST—*cont.*

Nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator shows size of meshes in inches.
Column 2 denotes cost of nets in rupees.

Names o nets.	(26) Alandalai.		(27) Overi.		(28) Idinthakarai.		(29) Kuttapuli.		(30) Kuttanguli.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
		RS.								RS.
Bag or drag nets.										
Madivalai	Madi 36 ... Thattu $\frac{66\times42}{12}$ Iluppu 180 ...	50	Bag $\frac{39}{\frac{1}{4}}$ ... Wings $\frac{60}{1\frac{1}{2}}$ feet... Wall $\frac{210}{2\frac{1}{4}}$ feet... Rope 108 ...	...	Bag $\frac{39}{\frac{1}{4}}$ ... Wings $\frac{60}{1\frac{1}{2}}$ feet Wall $\frac{210}{2\frac{1}{4}}$ eet .. Rope 108 ...	...	Bag $\frac{30}{\frac{1}{4}}$ ... Wings $\frac{60}{1\frac{1}{2}}$ feet. Wall $\frac{210}{2\frac{1}{4}}$ eet. Rope 108 ...	...	Bag $\frac{50}{\frac{1}{4}}$ ... Wings $\frac{81}{1\frac{1}{2}}$ feet... Wall $\frac{210}{2\frac{1}{4}}$ feet... Rope 108 ...	25—60
Wall and drift nets.										
Kalattuvalai	3 pieces $\frac{90\times24}{1}$	8	......	...	.....	...	......	...	......	...
Kazharvalai	......	...	$\frac{78\times36}{3\frac{1}{2}}$	...	......	...	.. ...	...	.....	...
Kolavalai	7 pieces $\frac{84\times33}{\frac{1}{2}}$	18	......	...	. ...	...	......	...	......	...
Salaivalai	......	...	$\frac{78\times18}{1}$	...	$\frac{78\times18}{1}$	...	$\frac{78\times18}{1}$	...	10 pieces of $\frac{60\times21}{1}$	6—7 each piece.
Valavalai	5 pieces $\frac{80\times24}{1}$	20	$\frac{90\times21}{2\frac{1}{4}}$	...	$\frac{90\times21}{2\frac{1}{4}}$	...	......	...	6 pieces of 66×21	Do.
Vengadaivalai	6 pieces $\frac{96\times30}{2}$	30	......	...	......	...	......	...	... ..	...

Shore net.										
Kollavalai	60 circumference × 30 deep / ⅛	25	... ..	...	......	...	...	...	......	...
Kuttuvalai	50 × 10½	15	30 × 2½ / ⅛	...	......	...	...	...	......	...
Casting nets.										
Vichuvalai	In use, ½" mesh.	5	In use	...	......	...	...	...	......	...
Hooks and lines ...	In use (only in October).	...	Deep sea lining, shore lining and single hook lining.	...	In use (deep sea and shore lining).	...	In use (deep sea and shore lining).	...	In use. Biggest hook 7" Medium „ 3½" Small hook 1 to 2".	1-8-0 per doz. 3 as. per doz. 1 anna per doz.

* Sravuvala in Malayalam.

SECTION III—*cont.*

EAST COAST—*cont.*

Nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes size of meshes in inches.
Column 2 denotes price of nets in rupees.

Names of nets.	(31) Kasipur.		(32) Prayagi.		(33) Ganjām.		(34) Gopalpur.		(35) Markandi.		(36) Sonnapur.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
								RS.		RS.		RS.
Bag and drag nets.												
Peddavala		...	Bag 39×18 / ½; Sides 960×27 / 2 to 4	...	Bag 39×18 / ½; Sides 960×27 / 2 to 4	...	1,000×24	150–200	1,000×24	150–200	1,280×12	200
Iragavala	...	...	...		In use ...	...	100×40	15	100×14	15	In use ...	...
Kavalavala	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	...	90 diameter .	8–9	90 diameter ...	8–9	30 dia-meter.	...
Kattavala	...	...	...	...	60×6½ / 1 to 2½		90 to 450×24	15–50	90 to 450×24	15–50	60×21	60
Maravala	...	...	...	...	105×105 / ⅛ to 1	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
Vontivala	...	...	45×15 / 1	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...
Vobarthivala	45×4½ / 1	...	45×4½ / 1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadisavala	45×12 / 2	...	45×12 / 2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gotchavala	30×12 / 1½	...	30×12 / 1½	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadipivala	37½×12 / 1½	...	37½×12 / 1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Kontivala	$\frac{48 \times 12}{1 \text{ to } 2}$	...	$\frac{48 \times 12}{1 \text{ to } 2}$		...	.	...	..	...	...	In use ...	...
Siragavala	$\frac{45 \times 6}{1}$	..	$\frac{45 \times 6}{1}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isuruvala	$\frac{14}{\frac{1}{8}}$ dia-meter.	...	$\frac{14}{\frac{1}{8}}$ diameter.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...
Udduvala	50×3	...	50×3	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...
Hooks and lines ...	...	...	...	...	Used to a small extent.	...	60 ft. from shore and 500 ft. from anchored catamarans, 2 hooks each.	...	In use 60 ft. from shore and 500 ft. from anchored catamarans, 2 hooks each.	...	...	...

SECTION III—*cont.*

EAST COAST—*cont.*

Nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes size of meshes in inches.
Column 2 denotes price of nets in rupees.

Names of nets.	(37) Pattisonnapur. Dimensions of nets.	(37) Cost.	(38) Peddakarrivanipalem. Dimensions of nets.	(38) Cost.	(39) Iskalapalem. Dimensions of nets.	(39) Cost	(40) Baruva. Dimensions of nets.	(40) Cost.	(41) Battigalluru. Dimensions of nets.	(41) Cost.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Bag and drag nets.										
Peddavala	1280 × 12	200	Net only 480 × 60	200	Total length 1,280 / Bag . 12	175	Total length 1,280 / Bag .. 12	175	Extending rope... 600 / Bag ... 12	200
Iragavala	Bag ... 22 × 7 / 50 × 12	15–80	Bag... 22 × 7	15	68½ long ... / 100 yards rope.	...	Length 68⅓ / Rope 300	15	22 × 7 50 × 12	5 35—40
Kavalavala	... ..	..	30 radius	12	30 radius ..	12	30 radius	12	30 radius ..	12
Kattavala	180 to 240 × 60 to 75	60	120 to 180 × 15 to 30.	60	180 × 15	60	180 × 30	60	120 to 180 × 15 to 30.	60
Kontivala	......	...	. ...	...	In use		...	...	......	...
Hooks and lines ...	Deep sea and shore lining practised, line 30 to 40 yds. long.	Hook 1 anna and line 4 to 8 annas.	In use (deep sea and shore lining practised, line 30 to 40 yds. long) 6″ iron hooks used for sharks.	Hook 1 anna and line 4 to 8 annas.	Deep sea lining and shore lining practised. 30 to 40 yds. long.	Hook 1 anna and line 4 to 8 annas.	In use (deep sea lining and shore lining practised. 30 to 40 yds. long).	Hook 1 anna and line 4 to 8 annas.	In use (deep sea lining and shore lining practised. 30 to 40 yds. long).	Hook 1 anna and line 4 to 8 annas.

SECTION III—*cont.*

EAST COAST—*cont.*

Nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes size of meshes in inches.
Column 2 denotes price of nets in rupees.

Names of nets.	(42) Gedduru.		(43) Pundi.		(44) Manchinillupetta.		(45) Bhavanipad.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
Bag and drag nets.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Peddavala	Total length. 1,280; Bag ... 12	180	Total length. 960; Bag. $\frac{30}{1 \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{4}}$	200	$\frac{960 \times 30}{1 \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{4}}$	200	$\frac{970 \times 30}{1 \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{2}}$	100
Iragavala	Length 68½; Rope ... 300	15	$\frac{51 \times 27}{2}$ 39 long sides.	8	$\frac{51 \times 27}{2}$ 39 long sides.	8	In use	10–15
Kavalavala	30 radius	12	In use	...	In use	...	Do.	...
Kattavala	120 to 180 x 60 to 75	60	$\frac{220 \times 36}{\frac{3}{4}}$	15	$\frac{224 \times 36}{\frac{3}{4}}$	15	150 to 210 × 90	20–30
Kontivala	In use	...	In use	.	......	..	In use (150 long) ...	3–5
Maravala	......	...	Do.	20	......	...	......	...
Siragavala	......	...	.. ...	..	In use (132 long at one end).	10	In use (135 long) ...	6–10
Hooks and lines ...	In use (deep sea lining and shore lining practised. 30 to 40 yds. long).	Hook 1 anna and line 4 to 8 annas.	Deep sea lining ..	..	In use deep sea lining.	...	In use	...

SECTION III—*cont.*

EAST COAST—*cont.*

Nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes size of meshes in inches.
Column 2 denotes prices of net in rupees.

Names of nets.	(46) Marrivada.		(47) Guppidipeta.		(48) Kottarevu.		(49) Calingapatam.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
Bag and drag nets.		RS		RS.		RS.		RS.
Peddavala	$\frac{935\times15}{1 \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{2}}$	100	Bag $\frac{30\times20 \text{ to } 27}{\frac{1}{4}}$ Side $\frac{150\times30}{1\frac{1}{4}}$	100–150	Bag 27×19×36 Side 130×30	100–120	Bag $\frac{27\times36\times20}{\frac{1}{4}}$ Side $\frac{150\times30}{1\frac{3}{4}}$	...
Iragavala	In use	10–15	21×21	10	21×21	...	21×21	10
Kavalavala	Do.	...	$\frac{21\times21}{\frac{1}{2}}$	8–10	$\frac{21\times21}{1\frac{1}{2}}$	...	$\frac{144}{\frac{1}{2}}$ circumference	8–10
Kattavala	150 to 210×90	20–40	$\frac{180\times90}{\frac{1}{4}}$	20	$\frac{180\times90}{\frac{1}{4}}$	20	$\frac{180\times90}{\frac{1}{2}}$	20
Kontivala	In use	3–5	......	...	......	...	In use	8–15
Siragavala	3 to 4[8] circumference.	6–10	......	...	......	...	*Do.*	3
Visuruvala	..	..	......	...	.. ...	...	.. ...	..
Hooks and lines ...	In use	...	In use (Line 200, and hooks 3 to 12″ long).	Small hooks 3 to 9 pies, line 2 to 3 annas, big hooks 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas and line 8 annas.	In use	...	In use. Line 200 and hooks 3 to 12″ long.	Small hooks 3 to 9 pies, line 2 to 3 annas, big hooks 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas and line 8 annas.

SECTION III—*cont.*

EAST COAST—*cont.*

Nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes size of meshes in inches. Column 2 denotes price of net in rupees.

Names of nets.	(50) Komaravanipetta.		(51) Kurrempalli.		(52) Pukkilapeta.		(53) Allivalsa.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
Bag and drag nets.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Peddavala	In use ...	100	Bag $\frac{27 \times 36 \times 20}{\frac{1}{4}}$ Side $\frac{150 \times 30}{1\frac{3}{4}}$	100–150	Bag $\frac{27 \times 36 \times 20}{\frac{1}{4}}$ Side $\frac{150 \times 30}{1\frac{3}{4}}$	100–150	In use	...
Iragavala	Do. ...	8	21 × 21	10	21 × 21	10	12 to 15 × 12	...
Kavalavala	Do. ..	...	In use ...	8–10	......	...	In use	...
Kattavala	Do. ...	...	$\frac{180 \times 90}{\frac{1}{2}}$	20	......	...	......	...
Kontivala	Do. ...	3–5	... .	......	In use	8–15	30 to 40×3 to 4½	15
Visuruvala	Do. ...	...	......	......	Do.	3	......	...
Hooks and lines ...	Do. ..	...	In use. (Line 200 and hooks 3 to 12″ long)	Small hooks 3 to 9 pies, line 2 to 3 annas, big hooks, 1 to 2½ annas and line 8 annas.	In use. (Line 200 and hooks 3 to 12″ long).	Small hooks 3 to 9 pies, line 2 to 3 annas, big hooks 1 to 2½ annas and line 8 annas.	In use	...

SECTION III—*cont.*

EAST COAST—*cont.*

Nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes size of meshes in inches.
Column 2 denotes price of nets in rupees.

Names of nets.	(54) Chintapalli.		(55) Mukkam.		(56) Nagamayyapalem.		(57) Bimlipatam.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
Bag and drag nets.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Peddavala	Bag 24 × 15 Side $\frac{430 \text{ yards}}{2 \text{ feet}}$	...	Bag $\frac{12 \times 45}{2}$ Sides 492	...	Bag 72 × 45	...	In use	...
Iragavala	......	...	Bag 24 × 18 Long sides 6″ mesh.	...	Bag 24 × 18	...	12 × 6	...
Voddavala	......	...	......	...	......	...	In use	..
Kavalavala	$\frac{180 \times 60}{4}$	...	180 × 60	...	180 × 60	..	15 × 8	...
Poravavala*	In use	...	In use	...	In use	...	... .	..
Hooks and lines ...	......	...	In use. (Long line 100′ and hook size 1 to 7″.)	.	In use	...	......	...

* Same as Kavalavala but with bigger meshes.

SECTION III—*cont.*

EAST COAST—*cont.*

Nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes size of meshes in inches. Column 2 denotes price of nets in rupees.

Names of nets.	(58) Kothuru.		(59) Montgomeripeta.		(60) Lawson's Bay.		(61) Srirangapuram.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Bag and drag nets.								
Peddavala	In use	...	In use	...	Net 450 to 840 ...	200	Bag $\frac{90 \times 25}{\frac{1}{4}}$ Side $\frac{115}{1 \text{ to } 3}$ " $\frac{250}{3 \text{ feet.}}$	...
Iragavala	12 × 6	...	15 × 6	...	$\frac{70 \text{ long}}{1\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2}}$	20—25	$\frac{70 \text{ long}}{1\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2}}$	...
Voddavala	In use	...	In use	...	...	...	"	...
Kavalavala	15 × 8	...	15 × 8 ...	...	$\frac{360 \times 36}{\frac{1}{4} \text{ to } 1}$	35—40	$\frac{360 \times 36}{\frac{1}{4} \text{ to } 1}$	36—40
Kontivala	...	...	...	...	$\frac{225 \times 27}{\frac{1}{2}}$	...	$\frac{225 \times 81}{\frac{1}{2}}$	65
Visuruvala	...	...	...	...	Rope, 21 feet. $\frac{32}{\frac{1}{2}}$ yards circumference.	...	$\frac{32}{\frac{1}{4}}$ yards circumference.	15
Hooks and lines ...	Big hook of 12″ long for deep sea. Small hooks of 2″ for shore lining.	...	In use. (Long line 100′ and hook size 1 to 7″.)	...	In use. (100 to 200 yards line for sharks. Single hook lining also practised.)	Hooks 3 pies to 5 annas and line 8 annas to Rs. 2.	In use (100 to 200 yards line for sharks). Single hook lining also practised).	...

SECTION III—*cont.*

EAST COAST—*cont.*

Nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes length and breath of nets in feet. Denominator denotes size of meshes in inches.
Column 2 denotes price of nets in rupees.

Names of nets.	(62) Gangavaram.		(63) Jallaripeta.		(64) Pudimadaka.		(65) Polavaram.		(66) Rajiahpeta.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
		RS.		RS.		RS		RS.		RS.
Peddavala	In use	...	In use	100-200	$\frac{180 \times 30}{1/4}$	250	Bag 36 × 12	300	$\frac{180 \times 30}{1/4}$	100
Iragavala	Bag 30 long sides $\frac{60}{1/2}$	16	84 long.	50–100	$\frac{80 \times 15}{1}$	50–100	24 × 18 bag.	13	$\frac{80 \times 15}{1}$	14
Kavalavala	In use	...	30 long.	20-30	In use ...	...	60 × 60	20	In use ...	...
Madavala	...	...	...	...	24 × 18	2-3	...	...	24 × 18	2–3
Kaduruvala	...	...	180×4½	40–60	...	...	..	...	...	..
Kilinvala	...	...	84 long.	5c–100	$\frac{150 \times 12}{2}$	14	...	...	$\frac{450 \times 16}{1}$	23
Sripivala	...	...	...	..	In use.	...	..	...	In use ...	...
Kontivala	100 to 120 × 2	10	60 long.	30-50	$\frac{70 \times 6}{1/4}$	15–25	60 × 4½	6	$\frac{70 \times 6}{1/4}$	3–12
Arukuvala	...	...	...	...	$\frac{100 \times 11}{1/4}$	25	In use ...	...	$\frac{100 \times 11}{1/4}$	25

Chirogallavala ...	In use	..	. .	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Visuruvala	Do.	.	...	...	$\frac{60 \times 14}{\frac{1}{4}}$	5	...	...	$\frac{60 \times 14}{\frac{1}{4}}$	5
Hooks and lines ...	In use. (Line 400 feet with 3 to 5 hooks.)	4—8 annas.	(1) Shore lining with rod. (2) Deep sea lining in boats, 5 to 12 hooks and 50 to 100 fathoms line	1 anna per dozen hooks. 3 to 4 annas per dozen hooks.	Shore lining.	...	Deep sea lining and shore lining practised.	Hook 1 anna and line 8 annas.	Used for inshore fishing.	...

SECTION III—*cont.*

EAST COAST—*cont.*

Nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N B—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes length and breadth of nets in feet Denominator denotes size of meshes in inches.
Column 2 denotes price of nets in rupees.

Names of nets	(67) Pentakota.		(68) Konapapapeta		(69) Uppada.		(70) Godarigunta.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
Peddavala	90 X 15 Full length one mile including rope.	RS. 100-200	$\frac{270}{\frac{1}{8} \text{ to } 2}$	RS 100-125	$\frac{270}{\frac{1}{8} \text{ to } 2}$	RS. 100-125	In use	...
Iragavala	In use.	...	.		...	...	....	
Alivivala	...		$\frac{3,660 \times 50}{\frac{1}{8} \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{2}}$	1,700-1,850	$\frac{3,660 \times 50}{\frac{1}{8} \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{2}}$	1,700-1,850	In use	...
Kilinvala	$\frac{240 \text{ to } 360 \times 15}{1 \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{4}}$	..	In use	.	...	...	. ..	...
Vaddivala	...		$\frac{540 \times 18}{3}$	25-30	$\frac{540 \times 18}{3}$	25 — 30	......	...
Kileluvala	...		$\frac{360 \times 18}{\frac{1}{4}}$	20	$\frac{350 \times 18}{\frac{3}{4}}$	20	... .	..
Pusaluvala			...	.	...	. .	$\frac{60 \text{ to } 75}{\frac{3}{4}}$	...
Kontivala	60 long.	30-50	$\frac{8 \text{ to } 60}{\frac{1}{4}}$	4-20	$\frac{8 \times 60}{\frac{1}{4}}$	4-20	$\frac{5 \text{ to } 7 \text{ pieces of } 60 \text{ to } 75 \times 5 \text{ to } 7}{\frac{1}{4}}$	.
Kadduluvala	..		$\frac{120 \times 12}{\frac{1}{4}}$	25	.	...	... .	..
Isuruvala	..	..	$\frac{60 \times 5}{1}$	4 to 6	...	...	.....	...
Hooks and lines ...	In use .. .		Shore lining at 100 yards in the sea.	6 pies to 2 annas per hook.	Shore lining in use.	Small hooks 3 to 6 pies, big ones Re. 1.	... .	..

SECTION III—*cont.*

EAST COAST—*cont.*

Nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes size of meshes in inches.
Column 2 denotes price of nets in rupees.

Names of nets.	(71) Coringa		(72) Mogalturru.		(73) Sorlagundi.		(74) Nizampatam.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
Peddavala	... ..	...	In use ...	RS. 30–35	.. ..	...	......	...
Gidasavala	......	...	...	...	... .	...	$\frac{60 \times 24}{\frac{1}{4} \text{ to } 4}$	...
Panduvala	.... .	...	......	...	... ..	..	$\frac{57 \times 10\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{1}{2}}$	...
Vaddivala	In use	.	..	...	......	...	...	...
Payavala	...	...	......	...	... ..	...	$\frac{130 \times 4\frac{1}{2}}{1\frac{1}{2}}$	...
Kadisavala	......	...	......	...	... ..	..	$\frac{80 \times 10\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{4}}$	...
Dattappuvala	......	...	......	...	... ..	...	$\frac{67\frac{1}{2} \times 9}{\frac{1}{8}}$	.
Kontivala	In use	...	$\frac{120 \times 4}{2}$	80	. ...	..	... ..	...
Gadivala	......	...	......	...	... ..	...	$\frac{87 \times 10\frac{1}{2}}{1}$	...
Janapuvala	......	..	.. ...	...	......	...	$\frac{120 \text{ to } 135 \times 4\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{1}{2}}$	...
Visuruvalu	... ..	...	$\frac{54 \text{ circumference } 15 \text{ long}}{\frac{3}{4}}$	4	......	...	......	...
Hooks and lines ...	In use; both deep sea and in shore lining.	...	......	...	... ..	...	... ..	...

SECTION III—*cont.*

EAST COAST—*cont.*

Nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes size of meshes in inches.
Column 2—denotes price of nets in rupees.

Names of nets.	(75) Lankavanidibba.		(76) Kothapalem.		(77) Chakicherla.		(78) Tatichetlapalem.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Nidavala	......	...	.	...	60 feet radius / 95 feet circum.	200	In use	50
Chikativala	... ..	...	... ..	...	......	...	40 × 20 to 30 / 6 to 8	...
Gidasavala	60 × 24 / ⅛ to 2½	25	54 to 57 × 24 / ⅛ to 4	...	... ..	...	......	...
Panduvala	57 × 10½ / 2½	100	57 × 10½ / 2½	10—100	......	..	... ..	
Payavala	130 × 4½ / 1½	10	120 to 130 × 4 / 1½	10—100	... .	...	......	...
Kadisavala	78 × 10½ / ¼	20	80 × 10½ / ¼	10—100	... ..	...	......	...
Dattapuvala	66 × 9 / ⅛	25	67½ × 9 / ⅛	...	... ..	...	......	..
Gadivala	84 × 10½ / 1	16	87 × 10½ / 1	...	.... .	...	... ,.	...
Kondivala	......	...	... .	...	57 × 14	16—20	... ..	..
Kelulu, Manga and Nettalu.	......	...	......	...	......	...	30 to 40 × 6 to 10 / ¾ to 3	...
Sannavala	...	..	... ..	...	......	...	½ to 1″ mesh.	20—50
Janapuvala	135 × 4½ / 1¼	12	120 to 135 × 4½ / 2½	10—100	...	...	......	...
Hooks and lines ...	......	...	......	...	In use	...	In use	...

SECTION III—*cont.*

EAST COAST—*cont.*

Nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes size of meshes in inches.
Column 2 denotes price of nets in rupees.

Names of nets.	(79) Mypaud.		(80) Kodur.		(81) Nalattur		(82) Kottapatam.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Peddavala	......		......	...	......	..	$\frac{1,320}{\frac{1}{4}'' \text{ to } 3'}$	120
Nidavala	100×100	50	100×100	50	$\frac{50\times50}{2}$	16	$\frac{48\times54}{1}$	40
Chikativala	$\frac{400\times20 \text{ to } 30}{6 \text{ to } 8}$	...	$\frac{400\times20 \text{ to } 30}{6 \text{ to } 8}$	...	$\frac{1}{4}''$ mesh.	16	$\frac{660\times20}{8}$	30
Kondivala	......	...	......	...	$\frac{50 \text{ to } 80\times5 \text{ to } 15}{1\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 2}$	4	$\frac{100\times20}{1 \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{4}}$	5-10
Kelulu, Manga and Nettalu.	$\frac{30 \text{ to } 40\times4 \text{ to } 10}{\frac{1}{4} \text{ to } 3}$	...	$\frac{30 \text{ to } 40\times4 \text{ to } 10}{\frac{1}{4} \text{ to } 2}$	.	......	...	...	...
Hooks and lines ...	In use	...	In use	...	......	...	......	.

SECTION III—*cont.*

EAST COAST—*cont.*

Nets, etc., in use—*cont.*

N.B.—Column 1 under each yard—Numerator denotes length and breadth of nets in feet. Denominator denotes size of meshes in inches.
Column 2 denotes price of nets in rupees.

Names of nets.	(83) Kondurpalem.		(84) Monapalem.		(85) Puliyancherikuppam.		(86) Irukkam.		(87) Bhimalavaripalem.	
	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.	Dimensions of nets.	Cost.
		RS.		RS.						
Peddavala	$\frac{1,320}{\frac{1}{8}'' \text{ to } 4'}$	125	$\frac{1,320}{\frac{1}{2}'' \text{ to } 3'}$	120	In use	.	......	...	......	...
Turivala	......	...	......	...	Do.	...	......	...	... .	...
Nidavala	$\frac{48 \times 54}{1}$	40	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...
Panduvala	......	...	......	...	In use	..	50 × 6	...	50 × 6	...
Chikativala	$\frac{660 \times 20}{8}$	30	$\frac{660 \times 20}{8}$	30	......	...	......	..	... ..	...
Kondivala	$\frac{100 \times 20}{\frac{1}{4} \text{ to } 1}$	10	$\frac{100 \times 20}{\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 1}$	5—10	... ..	...	... ..	...	... ..	...
Kondavala	......	...	......	...	In use	...	20 × 4 150 × 6	...	20 × 4	...
Kallavala	......	...	......	...	......	...	Very small mesh.	...	150 × 6	...
Koduvavala	......	...	......	...	......	...	In use	...	......	...
Siruvala	......	...	......	...	In use	...	Do.	...	In use ...	..
Sannavala	......	...	......	...	......	...	Do.	...	......	...

SECTION IV.

METHODS OF CURING.

EAST COAST.

KASIPUR, PRAYAGI AND GANJAM.

Fish is cut open at the back (along the line of dorsal fins) and gutted. Salt is introduced largely into the body of the fish which are then placed in large earthen pots which are covered with similar pots and the joints rendered air-tight by clay plastering. They are kept in the pots for about 12 hours and then taken out, washed in salt water and sun-dried for three days except in the case of Kavala fish which is detained only for 24 hours. Small fish are gutted and brined instead of being salted.

Proportion of salt—	
Large fish	1:7
Small „	1:10
Dryage—	
Large fish	33 to 43 per cent.
Small „	39 to 41 „

GOPALPUR AND MARKANDI.

Small fish such as sardines and nettalu are not cut open or gutted. Salt is rubbed on the fish and they are kept in a shed in earthen pots for one day. Then they are put out for drying for two days. Fish is generally cut and cleaned outside the yard. Large fish are first cut open, entrails removed, washed in sea water and salt is applied to them and kept in earthen pots for a night. Next day they are sun-dried and on the third day passed out.

Proportion of salt—	
Large fish	1: 8 to 1:5
Small „	1:13 to 1:8
Dryage—	
Large fish	30 to 50 per cent.
Small „	50 to 60 „

SONNAPUR, PATTISONNAPUR, PEDDAKARRIVANIPALEM, ISKALA PALEM, BARUVA, BATTIGALLURU AND GEDDURU.

Small fish are cleaned with water, roused with sufficient salt, placed in wide mouthed pots, a little water is sprinkled on top, and are kept for a day, and sun-dried the next morning. Medium sized fish are cut open, entrails and scales removed and salt applied and then stacked in wide mouthed pots one after another sprinkling some salt between the layers. They are allowed to remain for a day and sun-dried the next morning. Big fish are cut open from head to tail through the back, washed in sea water, salt applied and kept in wooden tubs or big wide mouthed earthen pots for a day and sun-dried the next morning.

Proportion of salt—	
Large fish	1:8 to 1:6
Small „	1:13 to 1:8
Dryage—	
Large fish	30 to 40 per cent.
Small „	40 to 60 „

PUNDI, MANCHINILLUPETA, ALTHADA, MARRIVADA, GUPPIDIPETA, KOTTAREVU, CALINGAPATAM, KOMARAVANIPETA, KURREMPALLI AND PUKKILLAPETA.

Three methods of curing are adopted here. Very small fish are put into curing pots which contain water in which half the quantity of salt issued for the fish has been dissolved. The remaining quantity of salt is sprinkled over the fish after they are placed in the pots. Next morning or a few hours afterwards the fish is removed and sun-dried. Medium sized fish are not gutted. A small quantity of sea water mixed with half the quantity of salt issued is put into curing pots. Fish is then placed in layers and a little salt placed over every two or three layers and the remaining quantity of salt is spread on the uppermost layer. The pot is then covered up and the fish is taken out next morning and sun-dried. Big fish are cut open, entrails removed and rubbed with salt and kept in pots containing small quantity of sea water or is piled up on mats. They are dried as they are or sometimes after being washed Saffron and chilli powder is also rubbed over some of the bigger kinds of fish to improve the taste in Pundi and Manchinilupeta. If the fish is very large, longitudinal scores are made in the flesh and after being rubbed with salt, it is folded up and packed into large tubs or pots and weighted with heavy stones.

Proportion of salt—	
Large fish	1 : 8 to 1 : 5
Small „	1 : 20 to 1 : 8
Dryage—	
Large fish	20 to 55 per cent.
Small „	40 to 60 „

ALLIVALASA, CHINTAPALLI, NAGAMAYYAPALEM, BIMLIPATAM, MUKKAM, KOTHURU AND MONTGOMERIPETA.

Large fish are opened straight along the back and after removing the entrails salt is stuffed into them. They are then kept for a night and put out in the sun for one full day. Curers soak the small fish as a whole with proportionate quantity of salt dissolved in sea water in a tub and are kept for a whole night and sun-dried the next day. In some cases guts are removed with the forefinger after cutting the fish near the neck and then treated as above.

Proportion of salt—	
Large fish	1 : 10 to 1 : 5
Small „	1 : 13 to 1 : 7
Dryage—	
Large fish	20 to 50 per cent.
Small „	27 to 60 „

LAWSON'S BAY.

Very big fish are cut into pieces, which are placed in pots in layers and salt is sprinkled between the layers. They are allowed to remain in salt for about 15 hours and then sun-dried for about three days. Big fish such as seer, etc., are cut open on the ventral side longitudinally and gutted, stuffed with salt and after 12 hours are sun-dried for about 36 hours. Small fish are thrown into a

receptacle containing brine and allowed to soak for about 12 hours and sun-dried.

Proportion of salt—		
Large fish	... ...	1 : 13 to 1 : 7
Dryage—		
Large fish	... ...	29 to 56 per cent.

SRIRANGAPURAM, GANGAVARAM, JALLARIPETA AND PUDIMADAKA.

Salt is applied to the fish after they are gutted and cleaned and they are then packed in tubs. They are afterwards dried. Small fish are brined.

Proportion of salt—		
Large fish	... ...	1 : 8 to 1 : 5
Small „	... ...	1 : 13 to 1 : 7
Dryage—		
Large fish	... ...	29 to 60 per cent.

POLAVARAM AND RAJIAHPETA.

Nettalu which is caught in large quantities is dried in the sun for a day by spreading them on sand. Other kinds of fish are cured as follows. The scales and the entrails, etc., are removed. Fish is then thrown into a pot containing powdered salt mixed with a small quantity of sea water and allowed to stand for 24 hours and then sun-dried.

Proportion of salt—		
Large fish	... ...	1 : 8 to 1 : 7
Small „	... ...	1 : 10 to 1 : 8
Dryage—		
Large fish	... ...	25 to 50 per cent.

PENTAKOTA.

Big fish are gutted and cleaned and powdered salt is applied to them and after a day are sun-dried. Small fish is simply thrown into strong brine and sun-dried after about 16 to 24 hours.

Proportion of salt—		
Large fish	... ...	1 : 7
Small „	... ...	1 : 8
Dryage—		
Large fish	... ...	30 to 50 per cent.

KONAPAPAPETA, UPPADA, CORINGA AND GODARIGUNTA.

The curers remove the scales of the fish and gut them in their houses prior to bringing them to the yard. The fish is then placed in the curing tubs in layers of 4 to 6 inches thick with some salt laid over them, then another layer of fish is placed and more salt and so on up to the required height in the curing tub. Over the fish thus packed some sea water is poured. The fish soak in brine throughout the evening and the night, and the next morning they are removed from tubs and laid out on the ground each fish

separately to dry, and on the following morning they are passed out of the yard. Big fish are not gutted in the houses but are brought straight to the yard and undergo similar treatment. Some fish such as sharks and eels are gutted and cleaned and kept overnight and salted only the next morning. This is supposed to " season " the fish. The curing tubs are made of the lower portions of the trunks of palmyra trees hollowed out. The tubs are washed after each operation and stale brine is thrown out. The curing tubs are arranged in the open exposed to sun and are protected by coverings of palmyra leaves.

Proportion of salt—

Large fish	1 : 7 to 1 : 5
Small „	1 : 8 to 1 : 7

Dryage—

Large fish	33 per cent.
Small „	50 „

MOGALTURU.

Fish is slit open from head to tail on the back, washed in sea water, then longitudinal scores are made in several places and powdered salt is well rubbed into the fish ; it is then folded up and packed in layers in palmyra dug-out tubs about 2 feet diameter and 4 feet deep. The pile of fish is usually weighted with heavy stones and the trough is then closed by inverting a pot over it. Next morning after being washed in the self formed brine it is sun-dried on palmyra mats for one or two days. Small fish are simply gutted and washed and roused with salt in the tubs. Stones are placed on the top of the fish and they are sun-dried the next day.

Proportion of salt—

Large fish	1 : 5
Small „	1 : 8

Dryage—

Large fish	33 to 50 per cent.

NIZAMPATAM, LANKAVANIDIBBA AND KOTHAPALEM.

If the catches are landed within a short distance they are brought at once to the yard and gutted. If not they are split open, cleaned and scored longitudinally at the place they are landed and a little salt is applied to prevent putrefaction. When brought to the yard they are dried for a short time before salt is applied and then stacked on platforms made of palmyra leaves and the self formed brine is allowed to drain out. Salt is applied daily for three days successively and the fish kept again in the sun for drying. After it is dried, the fish is washed again and the salt still appearing over it is removed before the fish is let out. The fishing grounds are at some distance from the villages and the fishermen carry with them bazaar salt to apply to the fish to prevent taint.

Proportion of salt—

Large fish	1 : 8 to 1 : 4
Small „	1 : 10 to 1 : 7

Dryage—

Large fish	30 to 50 per cent.

CHAKICHERLA.

Fish is gutted, cleaned, salted and kept for about 12 hours and then washed again in salt water and sun-dried.

Proportion of salt—

Large fish	1 : 8 to 1 : 4
Small „	1 : 10 to 1 : 7

Dryage—

Large fish	30 to 50 per cent.

TATICHETLAPALEM, MYPAUD AND KODUR.

Small fish are gutted, washed in sea water and soaked in strong brine during the night in earthen pots. Next morning they are taken out, washed and dried on the sand for 36 hours. Big fish are cut open and after washing are rubbed with salt and folded and hung up in palmyra leaf baskets for the night. In the morning they are washed and dried out on reeds. Big fish are not placed on the sand to dry as they get baked but they are put on rushes or reeds to allow of free ventilation from underneath. The coarser kind of big fish like shark, skate, etc., are cut into slices and rubbed with salt and undergo the same treatment as above.

Proportion of salt—

Large fish	1 : 8 to 1 : 5
Small „	1 : 10

NALATTUR, KOTAPATAM, KONDURPALEM AND MONAPALEM.

Big fish are cleaned in the fishermen's houses before being brought to the yard where they are salted and kept in earthen pots or jars. Next morning they are taken out, washed in sea water, some more salt is applied, then dried. On the third morning also they are taken out and sun-dried. Small fish are dried in the shade for a few hours before being taken to the yard and undergo the same treatment as big fish. Small fish are not gutted.

Proportion of salt—

Large fish	1 : 8 to 1 : 4
Small „	1 : 10 to 1 : 8

PULIYANCHERIKUPPAM, IRUKKAM, BHIMARPALEM, MEDICALKUPPAM, MANGODU, PULICAT, SATHANKUPPAM, KADAPAKKAM AND KILLAI.

Big fish are gutted, cleaned and salted in tubs or casks for 24 to 48 hours and sun-dried on the next morning after being well washed. Small fish are salted without being cut and the guts removed.

Proportion of salt—

Large fish	1 : 8 to 1 : 5
Small „	1 : 10 to 1 : 8

Dryage—

Large fish	25 to 40 per cent.
Small „	30 to 50 „

NEIDAVASAL, VANAGIRI AND TRANQUEBAR.

Large fish are cut open, cleaned, salted and kept in baskets. Small fish are cleaned and packed in layers of salt in baskets. They are removed from the baskets either immediately if the fish is brought during the day or after 12 hours if brought in the evening, and dried in the sun for 24 to 48 hours according as they are small or large.

Dryage—

Large fish	26 to 30 per cent.
Small „	38 to 40 „

AKKARAIKUPPAM AND VADAKKAMMAPATNAM.

Very small fish are not brought to the yard, as they are simply sun dried. Big fish are split open by a longitudinal incision on the back a little to the right or left of the median line, entrails are removed and washed in sea or back water whichever be nearer. The heads, bones and fins are not removed. The viscera of all cartilagenous fish (ray skates, saw fish and dog fish) are separately cured by the ticket-holders in their houses with duty-paid salt since they are esteemed as a nutritious diet to puerpural women and to convalescents. The eggs of cat fish are salted separately and eaten. The guts are thrown away as refuse and are not collected and used as manure. Occasionally Pariahs gather them to be cooked and eaten.

There are three methods of curing adopted here—

(*a*) *Dry curing.*—After gutting and cleaning salt is sprinkled over layers of fish and they are exposed to sun for 18 to 24 hours.

(*b*) *Shade curing.*—After gutting fish are taken to the yard without being washed, and salt is sprinkled on them. They are left on the floor of the curing shed in which condition they remain for four or five days. Then they are removed and gently dipped in water, sun-dried for an hour or two and leave the yard.

(*c*) *Pit curing.*—Fish after being gutted and cleaned are placed in layers in pits with a mat lining at the bottom, and sometimes at the sides also and salt is thickly sprinkled between each layer: another mat is then placed on the top and the whole is covered over with mud. Next day the pit is opened and the fish is well rubbed with salt and it is repacked and left in the pits for three or four days till the salt is completely dissolved. Fish thus cured is for distant markets such as Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Orattanadu.

Proportion of salt—

Large fish	1 : 6
Small „	1 : 7

Dryage—

Small fish	24 to 34 per cent.

ARCOT THORAI AND POINT CALIMERE.

Fish after being gutted and cleaned and rubbed with powdered salt are placed on the ground in layers on mats or gunnies and weighted with heavy stones. Sometimes the fish is placed in pits or earthen pots buried in the ground as at Point Calimere. During day time it is taken out and dried, and at nights packed again. This process is repeated for three days in the case of big fish and two days for small ones.

Proportion of salt—	
Large fish	1 : 5
Small „	1 : 10 to 1 : 7
Dryage—	
Large fish	25 to 30 per cent.
Small „	30 to 32 „

MUTTUPET AND ADIRAMPATNAM.

Big fish are slit open and gutted at sea by the fishermen as soon as they are captured. When brought to the yard they are further split by making three additional incisions to the right or left of the back bone. After this they are washed in salt water. The fish are cured in pits constructed of brick and cement and which being situated in sheds are protected from the sun. On the first day they are salted and stacked in one pit, on the next morning they are removed and restacked in a second pit, and on the third morning to a third pit. Each day the fish are shifted to allow the salt to permeate the tissues and any undissolved grains of salt are rubbed carefully into the slits. The brine that is formed in the first two pots is left undisturbed and used as a wash for the fish on the fourth day, the fish is well steeped in the brine, rubbed and polished with a pad of coconut fibre, rewashed in the same brine and sun-dried from 8 to 11 A.M. and left in the curing shed till evening when they are arranged in a pit. No brine is formed in the third pit. In some places as at Adirampatnam sun-drying is not practised but a supplementary cure is followed. The fish are washed well in strong brine specially made for the purpose, then sun-dried for about 4 hours, afterwards kept in the shade for an hour or more and finally carted away for sale. This supplementary curing is resorted to only when there is urgent demand for fish from merchants. In the case of small fish some are slit and the others are not. Slit fish are crammed with salt as in the case of large fish, and put into a pit where for two days they lie undisturbed. On the third day they are washed in the self formed brine and sun-dried between 8 to 11 A.M. and spread in the shed till evening when they are packed into bundles of mats of screw pine leaves. The unsilt fish are arranged in pits in alternate layers of fish and salt and a pot of brine of salt water from the river is poured into the pit. The fish are left overnight in this condition, taken out the next morning and sun-dried for two days.

Proportion of salt—	
Large fish...	1 : 5
Small „	1 : 9 to 1 : 6
Dryage—	
Large fish...	18 to 28 per cent.
Small „	25 to 55 „

MALLIAPATNAM AND SETUBHAVACHATRAM.

The method of curing is rather peculiar to this locality. Large fish are slit open as usual and crammed with unpowdered salt. The gutting of fish is most perfunctory. The salted fish are taken to the curing shed and thrown into a pit dug for the occasion and as the floor of the pit is not protected with mat the fish lie on the sand at the bottom. When the pit is packed full it is covered with

a mat of palm or screw pine leaves and a layer of sand is heaped over it. Then a man stands up on the pit and stamps it all round briskly with his feet so that its contents are well squeezed in, and its top is completely flush with the adjacent ground. On the second day the fish is taken out and after rubbing in all undissolved salt placed in a second pit, well shuffled and covered up. The third and fourth days they are left undisturbed in the pit and on the fifth day taken out and weighed. Same process holds good for small fish also but the operation extends only for three days.

Proportion of salt—	
Large fish	1 : 5
Small „	1 : 9 to 1 : 16
Dryage—	
Small fish	12 to 35 per cent.

PASIPATNAM, NAMBUTALAI, ATTANKARAI, RAMESWARAM, PERIATHORAI AND MUKKUR.

Pit curing is done both for big and small fish. Big fish are not dried either in shade or in the sun but small fish are dried in the sun after being removed from the yard. Fish are further cured outside the yard with duty-paid salt as the proportion of salt allowed in the yard is said to be insufficient.

Proportion of salt—	
Big fish	1 : 5
Small „	1 : 8 to 1 : 6
Dryage—	
Small fish	20 to 30 per cent.

VEMBAR AND SIPPIKULAM.

Large fish	pit curing.
Small „	pot „
Proportion of salt—	
Big fish	1 : 6 to 1 : 4
Small „	1 : 9 to 1 : 6
Dryage—	
Big fish	25 to 39 per cent.
Small „	40 to 55 „

PINNAKAYAL, ALANDALAI, OVARI, IDINTHAKARAI, KUTTAPULI AND KUTTANGULI.

Big fish are cut open, entrails removed, washed in sea water and after salt is applied to the cut surfaces are folded up. They are then rolled up in mats or placed one above another in small tubs. Small fish are roused with salt and after being kept for a short time are cleaned in sea water and dried in the sun. They are sometimes packed in pits also and sometimes sun-dried directly after salting without washing in sea water.

Proportion of salt—	
Big fish	1 : 6 to 1 : 4
Small „	1 : 8 to 1 : 7
Dryage—	
Big fish	25 to 42 per cent.
Small „	35 to 50 „

STATEMENT showing the chief kinds of fish brought to the yards, East Coast.

Telugu names of fish.	Scientific or popular name.	Kasipur, Prayagi and Ganjam.	Gopalpur and Markandi.	Sonnapur, Pattisonnapur, Peddakarrivanipalem, Iskalapalem and Baruva.	Battigalluru, Gedduru, Pundi, Manchinillupeta, Allhada and Marrivada.	Kotharevu.	Calingapatam, Kommaravanipeta and Pukkillapeta.	Allivalasa.	Chintapalli and Mukkam.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Bonthalu ...	Serranus formosus ...	Whole year.	...	...	...	...	Whole year.	...	...
Budathavalu ...	Immature Sciænoides and Otolithus.	...	...	..	...	All year round except July and Dec.	Apl. and May.	...	...
Engallu	Pellona brachysoma ...	Feb. to Apl.	...	...	Mar. to May.	...	Whole year.	..	...
Goparingalu	Exocœtus sp. ...	...	..	...	...	Dec. ...	Do.	...	...
Gorasalu ...	Sciænids	...	Nov. to Mar.	..	Mar. to May.	Sept. to Jan.	Apl. and May.	Jan. to Mar.	...
Gulivindalu ..	Upeneus Vittatus, Red mullets.	Dec. to June.	Do.	...	Jan. to Mar.	Dec. ...	Whole year.	...	...
Jaggaralu ...	Pellona Megaloptera-Gerres sp.	Dec. to Mar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jellalu ...	Cat fish	...	Nov. to Mar.	...	Mar. to May.	...	Whole year.	...	June.
Kodipunjulu ...	Pterois volitans ...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	...	...
Kalabandalu	......	...	Nov. to Mar.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadullu	Gar fish Bellona sp. or Hemiramphus sp.	Mar. to Dec.	Do.	...	...	Jan. ...	Whole year.	...	...

Statement showing the chief kinds of fish brought to the yards, East Coast—*cont.*

Telugu names of fish.	Scientific or popular name.	Kasipur, Prayagi and Ganjam.	Gopalpur and Markandi.	Sonnapur, Pattisonnapur, Peddakarrivanipalem, Iskalapalem and Baruva.	Battigalluru, Gedduru, Pandi, Manchinillupeta, Althada and Marrivada.	Kotharevu.	Calingapatam, Kommaravanipeta and Pukkillapeta.	Allivalasa.	Chintapalli and Mukkam.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Kanangaluthi ...	Scomber Microlepidotus (Mackerel).	Dec. to May.	...	..	Dec. to May.	...	...	..	July.
Karalu ...	Equula fasciata ...	Dec. to June.	Nov. to Mar.	...	Mar. to June.	Whole year except July and Dec.	...	Jan. to Mar.	...
Kavallu ...	Clupea fimbriata (Sardines).	Nov. to June.	Oct. to Mar.	Oct. to Mar.	Oct. to Mar.	Oct. to Mar.	Oct. to Mar.	Do.	Jan. to Mar.
Konimulu ...	Seir fish Cybium commersonii.	Feb. to Apl.	Nov. to Feb.	Nov. to Feb.	Nov. to Feb.	...	...	..	...
Kurinthalu ...	Lutjanus sp.	Whole year.	Nov. to Mar.	...	Mar. to Oct.	...	Whole year.	...	...
Kanisalu ...	Grey mullets	Apl. to June.	...	...	...	...	Do.	...	...
Komilu	Chatoessus	Whole year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kayyangalu ...	Grey mullets	Do.	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Magalu	Roe balls (Mangoe fish).	Sept. 15th to end of Mar.	.	...	Jan. to May.	...	.	Jan. to Mar.	...
Moravalu ...	Dussumieria	Nov. to Apl.	Nov. to Mar.	...	Do.	Oct. to Dec. and Mar.	Nov. to Feb.	...	...
Nethili	Engraulis Indicus ...	...	...	...	Do.	...	Do.	Jan. to Mar.	Jan. to Mar.
Pandumenu (Naimeen or Cock-up).	Lates calcarifer (Begti).	Feb. to Mar.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Palabonthalu ...	Chanos Salmoneus (white mullet).	July to Apl.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Chanduvalu ...	Stromateus, Pomfrets.	Feb. to mid. June.	Mar. to Oct.	Mar. to Oct.	Mar. to Oct.	Mar. to May and Sept. to Nov.	Apl. and May.	Whole year.	...
Paralu	Caranx	Jan. to May.	Nov. to Mar.	...	Jan. to May.	...	Whole year.	...	...
Poravalu ...	Engraulis Porava or Lactarius delicatulus.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Feb. and Apl.	Do.	...	Jan. to Mar.
Pulasalu ...	Clupea ilisha (Hilsa) Sable fish.	...	Do.	...	Mar. to Apl.	...	Do.	...	...
Poosaparigalu ..	Diagramma crassispinum.	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	...	..
Ratti golarlu ...	......	Apl. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sooragalu ...	Sillago sihama ...	Nov. to Feb.	...	...	Jan. to May.	...	Whole year.	...	...
Sorralu	Sharks	Feb. to mid. June.	Nov to Mar.	...	Dec. to Mar.	...	...	...	...
Sudumuiu ...	Lactarius delicatulus...	Feb. to Apl.	Do.	...	Mar. to May.	Feb. to Mar.	Whole year.	Whole year.	Aug. and Sept.
Savallu	Trichiurus haumela (Ribbon fish).	...	...	...	Jan. to May.	Whole year except May, July and Dec.	Apl. and May.	Summer.	Do.
Thirikai	Myliobatides skates ...	...	...	...	Do.	...	Whole year.	Jan. to Mar.	...
Udavalu	Gerres filamentosus	...	Nov. to Mar.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vodagalu ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	Dec. to Mar.	...	...	...	...
Valavalu ...	Trichiurus haumela or Savala.	Nov. to Apl.	Nov. to Mar.	...	Feb. to May.	...	Nov. to Feb.	...	...
Vanjaralu ...	Cybium interruptum ..	Feb. to Apl.	Whole year	Whole year.	Whole year.	...	Do.	Whole year.	...
Vanamottalu ...	Harpodon nehoreus ...	...	...	...	...	...	Whole year.	...	...
Yalavalu ...	Pristis sp.	...	Nov. to Mar.	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the chief kinds of fish brought to the yards, East Coast—*cont.*

Telugu names of fish.	Scientific or popular name.	Nagamayyapalem, Bimlipatam, Kothuru and Montgomeri peta. (11)	Lawson's Bay. (12)	Srirangapuram and Gangavaram. (13)	Jallaripeta, Pudimadaka and Polavaram. (14)	Rajiahpeta, Pentakota, Konapapapeta, Uppada and Godarigunta. (15)	Coringa, Mogalturru, Nizampatam, Lankavanidibba, Kothapalem and Chakicherla. (16)	Thatichetlapalem, Mypaud, Kodur, Nalattur, Kottapatam, Kondurpalem and Monapalem. (17)
Bonthalu... ...	Serranus	...	...	...	Apl. to Sept.	Whole year ...	...	...
Engallu	Pellona brachysoma ..	...	...	Mar. to May.	...	Summer and winter.	...	...
Gorakalu ...	Gilt head (Pristipoma).	...	...	...	..	..	Winter and summer (Jan. to Mar).	Jan. to Mar.
Gorasalu ...	Sciænids	June ...	May to Oct.	...	Apl. to Sept.	Feb. to Apl. ...	...	...
Gulivindalu ...	Upeneus Vittatus, Red mullets.	...	..	...	Do.	Jan. to Apl. ...	...	...
Jellalu	Cat fish	June ...	...	...	Do.	Feb. to Nov ...	Winter and summer.	June to Aug.
Kilavalu	.. ...	...	...	...	...	Three months after rains set in.	...	...
Kadullu	Gar fish Bellona sp. or Hemiramphus sp.	. .	...	...	...	Jan. to Apl. .	.	..
Kanangaluthi ...	Scomber microlepidotus (mackerel).	July ...	...	Mar. to May.	...	Jan. ...	...	..
Kāralu	Equula fasciata ...	...	...	...	Apl. to Sept.	...	...	...
Kavallu	Clupea fimbriata (Sardines).	Jan. to Mar.	Apl. to May.	Nov. to Feb.	Do.	Jan. and Feb.	...	...

Konimulu ...	Seir fish Cybium Commersonii.	...	...	...	Jan. and Feb.	Do.	...	...
Kayyangalu ...	Grey mullets	...	...	...	...	...	Winter and summer.	...
Magalu	Roe balls (Mangoe fish).	...	...	...	Whole year.	Jan. to Apl. ...	Winter and summer. (Jan. to Mar.).	...
Moravalu ...	Dussumieria	...	...	...	Apl. to Sept.	Summer and winter.	..	...
Moyya	Platyglossus nigrescens.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not given.
Meva	......	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. to Dec. ..	...
Mowlasi	Cybium Commersonii.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not given.
Nettili	Engraulis Indicus ...	...	...	...	Nov. and Dec.	...	Whole year ...	Apl. to July.
Oollan	Clupea ilisha (Hilsa).	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	...
Pandumenu (Naimeen).	Lates calcarifer (Begti or Cock-up).	...	...	...	...	...	Winter and summer (Jan. to Mar.).	...
Chanduvalu ...	Stromateus, Pomfrets.	...	...	...	Apl. to Sept.	Feb. to Nov.	...	June to Aug.
Paralu	Caranx	...	...	...	...	Summer and winter.	...	July and Aug.
Poravalu ...	Engraulis Porava or Lactarius delicatulus.	Jan. to Mar.	...	...	...	Three months after rains.	...	...
Pulasalu	Clupea ilisha (Hilsa) Sable fish.	...	...	...	Feb. to Sept.	...	...	...

Statement showing the chief kinds of fish brought to the yards, East Coast—*cont.*

Telugu names of fish.	Scientific or popular name.	Nagamayyapalem, Bimlipatam, Kothuru and Montgomeri-peta. (11)	Lawson's Bay. (12)	Srirangapuram and Gangavaram. (13)	Jallaripeta, Pudi-madaka and Pola-varam. (14)	Rajiahpeta, Penta-kota, Konapapa-peta, Uppada and Godarigunta. (15)	Coringa, Mogalturru, Nizampatam, Lanka-vanidibba, Kotha-palem and Chaki-cherla. (16)	Thatichetlapalem, Mypaud, Kodur, Nalatur, Kotha-patam, Kondur-palem and Mona-palem. (17)
Poosaparigalu ...	Diagramma crassispinum.	..	...	...	...	Jan. to Apl. ...	...	...
Soorangalu ...	Sillago sihama ...	...	...	...	Whole year.	Whole year ...	...	...
Sudumulu ...	Lactarius delicatulus.	Aug. and Sept.	...	Mar. to May.	...	Summer and winter.	...	...
Savallu	Trichiurus haumela (Ribbon fish).	Do.	May to Oct.	Do. ...	Apl. to Sept.	Jan. to Apl. ...	...	Whole year.
Thirikai	Myliobatides ; skates.	...	...	...	...	...	...	June to Aug.
Valavalu	Trichiurus	...	...	...	Jan. and Feb.	Summer and winter.	Winter and summer.	...
Vanjaralu ...	Cybium interruptum.	...	...	...	Apl. to Sept.	Jan. and Feb.	...	...
Yengilayilu ...	......	...	...	...	...	...	Whole year ...	...

Statement showing the chief kinds of fish brought to the yards East, Coast—*cont.*

Tamil names of fish. (1)	Scientific or popular name. (2)	Puliyancherrikuppam, Irukam, Bhimalavaripalem, Medicalkuppam, Mangodu, Pulicat and Sattankuppam. (3)	Kadappakkam, Killai, Neidavasal, Vanagiri and Tranquebar. (5)	Akkaraikuppam, Arcotthorai, Muthupet, Point Calimere, Adirampatnam, Malliapatam and Setubavachatram. (5)	Vadakammapatnam, Pasipatnam and Nambuthalai. (6)	Attankarai, Rameswarram, Periathorai, Mukkur, Vembar, Sippikulam, Pinnakayal and Alandalai. (7)	Overi, Idinthakarai, Kuttapul and Kuttangul (8)
Uluvai	Gudgeon	...	Whole year ...	...	..	...	...
Katthalai ...	Sciæna albida (Drum head.	...	Do. ...	Jan. to Mar. and Aug. to Sept.	Feb. to Mar.	Aug. to Jan. ...	...
Kakkan ...	......		All year round.	...	..	...	...
Kallan Talai ...	... ..	Whole year ...	...		...	.	...
Kálá	Polynemus sp. ...	Jan. to Sept. ..	...	Jan. to Mar. ...	Whole year ...	...	...
Koduva ...	Lates calcarifer (Cock up).	Do. ...	July to Sept....	Do. ..	Do. ...	Jan. to Feb. ..	...
Katta	Chorinemus sanctipetri ...	...	...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...
Kalár	Chatœssus sp.	..	...	...	...	* Jan. to Mar. and Sept. to Dec. Shoals in Jan.	Apl. to May.
Kanangaluthi.	Scomber microlepidotus (mackerel).	June to Oct. ...	Jan. to June....	...	...	...	...
Karal	Equula fasciata	Whole year ...	All year round.	...	...	May to Nov. * Shoals in Sept.	Jan. to Feb.
Kavyangalu ..	Grey mullets ...	...	Whole year	...	...	..	...
Keluthi ...	Plotosus	All year round.	All year round.	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	Macrones seenghala ...	...	..	Mar. to May and Aug. to Sept.	Whole year ..	...	...
Kendai ..	Carps	...	...	...	Do. ...	...	...
Koi	Chatœssus (chacunda) ...	...	...	July to Sept. ...	Sept. to Jan.	...	..
Kudippu ...	Lactarius delicatulus ...	..	...	...		Aug. to Feb. ...	July to Nov.
Madavai ...	Mullet-Mugil sp.	Jan. to Oct. ...	July to Sept.	July to Sept. ...	...	...	...
Mathukendai ..	Chatœssus nasus or chacunda.	Oct to Dec. ..	...	...	..	...	...
Mural	.. ...	...	...	...		Feb. to Mar. ...	..
Nagarai .	Upencoides sp.		...	...	..	Feb. to Sept. ...	...
Parai	Caranx spr	June to Oct. ..	Whole year .	...	Whole year ...	Jan. to Oct. ..	...

* Shoaling season.

Statement showing the chief kinds of fish brought to the yards, East Coast—*cont.*

Tamil names of fish. (1)	Scientific or popular name. (2)	Puiiyancherikuppam, Irukam, Bhimalavaripalem, Medicalkuppam, Mangodu, Pulicat and Sattankuppam. (3)	Kadappakkam, Killai, Neidavasal, Vanagiri and Tranquebar. (4)	Akkaraikuppam, Arcotthorai, Muthupet, Point Calimere, Adirampatnam, Malliapatam and Setubavachatram. (5)	Vadakammapatnam, Pasipatnam and Nambuthalai. (6)	Attankarai, Rameswaram, Periathorai, Mukkur, Vembar, Sippikulam, Pinnakayal and Alandalai. (7)	Overi, Idinthakarai, Kuttapuli and Kuttanguli. (8)
Panna	*Oplithus ruber*; *Sciæna aneus*; *Polyacanthus cupanus*.	...	...	...	...	Aug. to Mar. ...	Jan.
Poruva... ...	*Engraulis Porava* or *lactarius delicatulus*.	...	Whole year ...	...	...	...	...
Pokkan	......	...	July to Sept.	.	...	...	...
Sura	Shark	Nov. to Dec.	Do.	Jan. to Mar.... ...	Whole year ...	Whole year ...	...
Seela	Cyhium sp	...	...	...	Do. ...	Mar. to Oct. ...	June to Nov.
Soodai ...	Clupea sp.	...	...	...	...	Mar. to May and * Sept. to Dec.	...
Savalai ...	Ribbon fish	...	...	...	...	Aug. to Dec. ...	Whole year.
Sudumbu ...	Lactarius delicatulus ...	Jan. to May ...	All year round.	...	...		...
Thirukkai ...	Myliobatides ; skates ...	Do.	July to Sept.	Mar. to Apl. and Aug. to Sept.	Whole year ..	May to Oct. ...	...
Thallapodi ...	......	Oct. to Dec. .	...		...	...	...
Tholi ...	......	...	...	July to Sept. ...	..	...	...
Thondai ...	Dussumieria sp. ...	...	.. .	...	...	Whole year ...	Jan. and Feb.
Theda	Cat fish	Oct. to Dec. ...	...	...	...	Mar. to Oct. ...	Jan. to Sept.
Uluvai	Gobius sp.; Saurida tumbil.	...	...	...	Whole year ...	...	...
Vela	Saw fish (Pristis cuspidatus).	...	...	...	...	Sept. to Dec. ...	...
Velra	Cybium Guttatum ...	Nov. and Dec.	...	...	...	...	...
Valai	Chirocentrus dorab; Trichiurus savala.	...	Oct. to Nov.	...	Whole year ...	Mar. to Dec. Shoals in July.	...
Vaval	Pomfret	June to Oct. ...	Whole year ...	Mar. to May and Aug. to Sept.	Jan. to Mar.	Whole year ...	June to Nov.
Vavval ...	Stromateus	...	...	...	...	June to Dec. ...	...
Vanjaram ...	Cybium interruptum ...	June to Dec. ...	Whole year ...	...	...	...	...

* Shoaling season.

SECTION V.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FISHERFOLK AND CURERS.

EAST COAST.

KASIPUR.

Fishermen as a class cannot be called wealthy, and possess very little money, land or other property, but by industry in their pursuits which comprise fishing, manufacture of nets and the necessary cordage, boat building and the construction of rafts, they earn enough to provide for their few needs with a small saving to the credit of a working capital, so that jointly or severally they are able gradually to carry on business independently of capitalists or middlemen. The community carefully watches over its interests, zealously guarding against any intrusion by the sowcar who is thus effectually excluded. Fishermen are remarkable for their fraternity, and this feeling of fellowship is due to combination in a common cause, coupled with every day participation in the dangers connected with the fishing industry. The controlling of boats is merely the reservation of the fish by the boats concerned in view to its sale to persons who have agreed to buy up, for ready cash, all the fish caught within a fixed period and who have paid a sum of money in advance. In this sense 26 of the ticket-holders control boats at Pottra. As the catches of these boats are landed the price is fixed and cash payment made, in full or in part, and in the latter case, the balance is adjusted from the advance made, provided always that the whole advance is not appropriated before the expiry of the stipulated period. Some of the curers also purchase fish at Nungaleeswara for ready cash. Hired labour both for the transport of fish from Pottra to the yard and also to assist in actual fishing operations is usually engaged. Labour though paid in cash is variable. Fishermen hired to make up a fishing party receive as their wages a share of the fish caught; the owner of the boat taking a double share for himself and a single share for each member of his family forming the party. In the case of controlled boats these shares are sold to the persons who have contracted to buy them. Fishermen as a rule make their own nets.

PRAYAGI.

The ticket-holders with the single exception of a Kevuta, are Jalaris of Prayagi, Korlabadi, Ramalanka and Baliapuram. The Kevuta is a merchant supplying the Konchoor market with cured fish. He buys raw fish, cures it at the yard and takes it to the market but does not engage himself in fishing. Seven ticket-holders in addition to the fish they catch in conjunction with others obtain fish from other fishermen under a system of contract. The fishermen who are not ticket-holders sell the fish they catch in the local market or to the ticket-holders under contract. Curing at

the yard is done by ticket-holders assisted by the female members of their family. There are no capitalists concerned with the business of the yard but the ticket-holders stipulate with the fishermen that all the catches in a year are made over to them and they pay a sum of money in advance as an earnest of the arrangement. As the catches are brought in, they are valued and payment is made in cash either in full or in part in which latter case the balance due is adjusted towards the advance payment, but the whole advance is not appropriated before the expiry of the contract. Fishing is mostly carried on in the Chilka lake and in the whole neighbourhood there is only a single Peruvala which is used in the sea. They say that fish is very scarce in the Chilka lake and it seems that some years ago some Europeans who came to organize a fishery found that it was not a paying concern and went away.

GANJAM.

The ticket-holders are either Vadas or Kevutas. The latter are said to be connected with the Kaibartas of Bengal and in addition to fishing in fresh waters are engaged in the carrying trade and some are also petty traders. The Vadas or Vada Balijas as they call themselves are the real sea fishermen and seem to be a section of the Palles. They have a caste panchayat consisting of the headmen called "Kularaju and Pilla" who settle all matters relating to their caste. They fish in the sea and some of them also are ticket-holders but their condition is the same as that of other fishermen on the coast. They worship a large number of gods and goddesses as well as their deceased ancestors. These are represented in wooden or clay figures of various shape and size, one of them being the figure of a "Bengali Babu wearing a hat and riding on a black horse." They make offerings of goats, pigs, fowls, flowers, arrack, toddy, etc., to these gods and goddesses before using a new boat or net, before fishing expeditions are undertaken, when good catches of fish are landed, or when there is fear of any epidemic or other disease. Much money is spent in this way and all fishing is stopped for days on such occasions. They are a very superstitious people, very ignorant and intemperate. There are very few literates among them, and living as they do in out-of-the-way fishing hamlets not easily accessible they lead a very isolated life.

GOPALPUR.

The fishermen are Vadas and Jalaris who fish in the sea and engage themselves in the landing and shipping business of the port. When Gopalpur was a flourishing seaport these were in affluent circumstances but now they earn very little. Some of them emigrate to Burma to serve as coolies in the cargo boats there. Their females also are engaged as coolies in merchants' godowns. The ticket-holders belong to the Kandra caste who do not go for sea-fishing but purchase fish from the other fishermen and cure them or sell them as fresh in the neighbouring villages. The number of fishermen and others in this locality who are connected with the fishing industry may be about 5,000, but they are all very poor. They are no capitalists or middlemen but some of the Kandra ticket-holders advance money to fishermen for repair of their boats

and nets, etc., without charging any interest, but receive their fish at cheaper rates, i.e., all the small fish caught in the Pedda vala should be given at half rate or As. 4 per basket and the large fish at varying rates. The fishermen are at liberty to sell the fish caught in other kinds of nets to anybody they like. The price of fish is settled by themselves or by a middleman who receives a fee in kind. The fishermen who own a Pedda vala give petty sums of money to the "ryots" or labourer fishermen who work their boat and net to secure their services. This is a standing debt, and so long as it is unpaid the "ryot" is obliged to work under the man who has given the money The fishermen borrow money from sowcars also, at 25 per cent per annum, but in the case of loans granted to people who emigrate to Burma the rate is doubled. The ticket-holders themselves do all the curing work and no hired labour is employed except for transporting fish when they are landed at some distance from the yard, and for this they employ their own relatives. The Kandras carry on fishing in the back-waters and may also serve as coolies. They are comparatively better off than Vadas and Jalaris; several of them are literates, and a number of their children go to school, but drinking is common among men and children as elsewhere. The Jalaris like the Vadas are Telugu fishermen but some of them also carry on cultivation in Ganjām and Vizagapatam. They very much resemble the Vadas in their habits and manners and also worship a number of gods and goddesses in the same manner.

MARKANDI.

Some of the ticket-holders are professional fishermen and belong to the Jalari or Vada caste. Others are Kandras—a class of Uriya fishermen who do not catch but purchase fish from fishermen. The fishermen are poor and are assisted in their industry by the Kandras who advance sums varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 to them according to the size of their net, and in return the fishermen have to sell their fish to Kandras at the rate of three baskets, each of 20 seers, per rupee. Most of the curers and fishermen live in Markandi but a few live in the adjoining villages. The curers generally hire labour at As. 12 per day per head whenever there are large catches. Otherwise gutting and cleaning is done by themselves, sometimes assisted by their relatives.

SONNAPUR.

The curers one and all are in easy circumstances though not very wealthy. They deal directly with fishermen and manage their concerns. The Kevutas who deal in fish advance money to fishermen on the security of their boats and nets and get in return all the fish caught by them at a certain fixed rate. Hired labour is not generally engaged in the yard. The curers do all the work themselves.

PATTI SONNAPUR.

The fishermen are as a class poor, while the Kandra curers are in comparatively easy circumstances but by no means wealthy. They may be considered the middlemen here and may possess

between Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 as capital. The fishermen borrow money from them on condition that they sell all their catches except big fish to them at the rate of three baskets of 20 seers per rupee. Hired labour is seldom employed here except on days of heavy catches when coolies are taken at As. 2 to 6 per adult man. Of the ticket-holders some are real fishermen and some are Uriya Kandras.

PEDDAKARIVANIPALEM.

The curers all belong to the fisher community who are poor and have no capital of their own. They borrow from Kevutas on the security of their boats and nets and on the understanding that they give them a certain portion of fish caught every day. If the loan is a small one, they pay it back within a month or two by sale of fish to them at a cheap rate. There are no capitalists or middlemen. No hired labour is employed either for fishing or for curing except on days of heavy catches when coolies are employed and paid a part of the catch of fish. Dried fish is carried to markets in kāwadies by men and in baskets by women. Men are paid 5 to 6 annas and women 3 to 5 annas per day. Men carry 2 maunds and women 1¼ maund.

ISKALAPALEM.

All the curers are of limited means. They are not however financed by the capitalists or middlemen but four or five always join together and carry on the business. They are Jalaris and Vadas by caste. No hired labour is used in the yard. They help one another in hauling nets, in curing, etc.

BARUVA.

Sea fishing is carried on by Jalaris and Vadas and they also cure the fish caught by them. They build their own boats and make nets. They seem to be much better off than their brethren on the coast in their means, manners and mode of living. Baruva being an important port these people are also employed in the shipping and landing work, and as it has direct communication with Burma a number of these people emigrate and engage in the fishing and shipping trade at Rangoon. They borrow money at times from sowcars on the security of jewels, etc., at the ordinary rate of interest, but are independent as regards the sale of their catches with which the money-lender has nothing to do. As there is a good demand for fresh fish in the neighbourhood most of their catches are sold for ready cash on the beach. Pallees are the traders in dried fish which they purchase from the curers. There is a middleman called Pillai whose duty it is to weigh such fish and is paid three pies for every rupee worth of fish sold. He is provided with scales and necessary weights. Dried fish is also exported to Burma. The curing is carried on by women folk and no hired labour is employed. There are about 20 big nets (Peruvala) and a number of other kinds of nets, boats and catamarans, and the village is in a flourishing condition. There are very few literates among the people but they are comparatively intelligent and expressed a desire to have special schools for their boys which they could attend in the evening after the day's work is over.

BATTIGALLURU AND GEDDURU.

Except six or seven curers who may be said to be in easy circumstances, the rest are generally poor and live by fishing and are not financed by capitalists or middlemen. No hired labour is employed. They help one another and are assisted sometimes by their women and children. All the ticket-holders are fishermen by caste.

PUNDI.

Most of the curers are Kevutas and some are Jalaris. The fishermen and curers are of ordinary means and are not financed by capitalists or middlemen. The fishermen are given advances of Rs. 2 to 5 per boat by the ticket-holders and get in return all the fish at current rates. Certain men arrange the prices between the fishermen and purchasers and these get a commission of six pies in the rupee. Hired labour is occasionally employed, but no permanent coolies are kept on. When fish are caught in large quantities carts are engaged to transport them to the yard at 1 to 1½ anna per mile and female coolies are paid ½ to 1½ anna per head-load.

MANCHINEELLUPETA.

The curers are the wives and female relations of the fishermen who are Vadas and Jalaris by caste. They are in fairly well-to-do circumstances and not financed by capitalists. No hired labour is employed.

ALTHADA.

The fishermen are in well-to-do circumstances because they do not depend entirely on fishing but sometimes go to Rangoon to earn their livelihood when they find that the local season is unfavourable. They remain there for a year or two working in boats on monthly wages of Rs. 15 to 20, and return home with savings. They are not financed by capitalists or middlemen. No hired labour is employed except on days of heavy catches and also when the fish are landed at a distance of 6 or 7 miles when they engage female coolies and carts for conveying fish to the yard. Sometimes coolies are employed for gutting and cleaning and are remunerated by 3 or 4 handfuls of fish.

MARRIVADA.

The fishermen are in well-to-do circumstances because in addition to fishing some of them also possess landed property from which they derive an income. They also go to Rangoon and return with fair savings and resemble in every respect the fishermen of Althada. The curers are Jalaris and Vadas.

GUPPIDIPETA.

The curers and fishermen are not badly off though there are no rich men among them. They are Vadas and Jalaris by caste. The fishermen that own boats and nets hire others for fishing operations. These hired men are not permanent coolies and do not receive monthly wages nor are they paid in cash. The fish caught is divided into an equal number of shares, each boat and net coming in

for separate share. Thus the owner of the net and boat always gets three shares and the rest one share each. In the case of large boats, the fish caught is divided into three equal shares, one of which goes to the owner of the boat and net and the other two are equally divided among the men who worked them.

KOTTAREVU.

The ticket-holders are women of Vada Balajees (Vadas) caste known as Vādakulam. They do not live by fishing only as most of the males of the ticket-holders own fields and cultivated paddy and also very frequently go to Rangoon to earn. It is only those who remain in the village that do the fishing work. Some of the fishermen and curers are poor and live from hand to mouth. They engage themselves as coolies and help the owners of nets and boats. Other conditions are same as those of Guppidipeta.

CALINGAPATAM, KOMARAVANIPETA AND KURREMPALLI.

The fishing castes are Vada Balajees and Jalaris but most of the fishermen are Vada Balajees. The houses of fishermen are built on the sea-shore. Most of the fishermen are poor and live entirely on fishing. The fishermen do not take advances from merchants. The trade is obviously too small to attract capitalists or middlemen. Hired labour is employed on days of heavy catches.

PUKKILLAPETA.

The fishing hamlet is situated at the mouth of the Lan gulia river near the old fort of the Mussaffer Bunder and is inhabited entirely by Vadas. Their huts are of the usual type but built in rows and sanitation is very much neglected. Fishing is mostly carried on in the sea. The right of fishing in the adjoining river is leased by a sowcar who in his turn collects a lump sum jointly subscribed by the fishermen of the locality. They are poor and entirely depend on fishing for their livelihood but some of the younger men go to Rangoon for work. They do not take any advances from merchants but sell their catches for ready cash on the beach and there is a good demand for fresh fish from Chicacole. Fish is taken for curing only when it is very cheap or when the catches are landed too late to be sent to Chicacole and other markets. The ticket-holders do not own boats and nets but buy the fish from fishermen.

Iraguvala and Maravala are the nets mostly used in the sea. Iraguvala requires four men to ply it and the catches are divided into five shares—one of which goes to the owner of the net and the rest to the four men. The Maravala of this locality is different from those seen at Ennore and other places in the south being without the fixed engine called Kambi, and two nets are operated conjointly each requiring four men. The catches are divided into ten shares of which two go to the nets and the rest to the men.

ALLIVALASA, CHINTAPALLI, MUKKAM AND NAGAMAYYAPALEM.

The fishermen are Vada Balajees. A few of them are of ordinary means and the rest are poor. They find their own capital to buy boats and nets to conduct the industry. The owner of a big boat

engages a number of share-holders who go to sea for fishing jointly and catch fish which are divided equally among the share-holders setting aside a share for the net and boat. No coolies are engaged for curing work which is done by their females.

BIMLIPATAM, KOTHURU AND MONTGOMERIPETA.

The fishermen are Vada Balajees and Jalaris and are generally poor. Most of the younger men emigrate to Rangoon every year. No middlemen or capitalists are engaged in the business. They cannot afford to conduct business on a large scale but two or three join together and carry it on in a small way. One of them buys raw fish, another attends to the curing of it, and a third to the disposal of the same in the markets, and the profits are divided among them. No hired labour is employed.

LAWSON'S BAY.

The fishing village, consisting of nearly 300 huts with a population of about 1,500, is situated in the northern borders of the Vizagapatam Municipality. The huts are circular, made of mud walls and palmyra thatch, and congregated in the most irregular manner with hardly any space between them. The village is surrounded and overgrown with prickly-pear, and when fire breaks out, as it often does, owing to the close proximity of the huts, the people find it very difficult to get out of danger. Speaking about the desirability of sending their children to school one of the fishermen said that they would be more grateful to the authorities if measures are taken to clear the village site of the prickly-pear than if they opened a school there. The sanitary condition is also very defective and the people not being cleanly are careless of their dirty surroundings. They are generally poor but it appears that they were much better off before the introduction of the salt tax when they utilized salt-earth for curing fish; even now they believe that fish cured with salt-earth is more tasty and can be kept for a longer period than fish cured with ordinary salt. Vadas and Jalaris are the people who carry on sea fishing in this neighbourhood and Vadiloo are traders in fresh fish who buy fish on the beach and carry it for sale to markets in the interior. The ticket-holders are mostly females and no hired labour is employed. Fishermen though poor do not borrow money for their business. They are a hard-working people and earn a decent income but owing to their intemperate habits are always poverty-stricken. Some of the able-bodied men emigrate to Burma.

SRIRANGAPURAM.

This village is situated within the limits of the Vizagapatam Municipality and contains about 600 huts with a population of nearly 3,000 souls. The huts though made of mud walls and thatch are built in rows with some space between the rows forming narrow passages. Vadas and Jalaris are the people who engage in sea fishing, and in addition to fishing a large number of them are also engaged in the landing and shipping business of the port and their females serve as ordinary coolies and make coir from coconut

fibre, which industry can be considerably improved under proper guidance. Some of their men also emigrate to Rangoon where they engage in fishing or as lascars and boatmen. They earn enough to maintain themselves by these various means but intemperance and illiteracy have hitherto prevented them from learning thrifty habits with the result that most of them are always in a poverty-stricken state. There is a Municipal elementary school just in front of this village but not more than half a dozen fisher boys attend it. They have a caste panchayat under a nominated headman called Kappu who settles all disputes. The boats and catamarans are built by the Jalari carpenters who have made it a special profession. Besides Jalaris and Vadas there is a caste called Voddas who do not fish in the sea but only trade in fish. They live near the backwaters adjoining Dolphin's Bay and are more cleanly and better off than the Jalaris and Vadas. The curing operations are carried on by females, and no hired labour is employed.

GANGAVARAM.

Fishermen and curers are generally poor and depend solely on their profession for livelihood. There are no capitalists or middlemen to finance them. The ticket-holders are Jalaris and Vada Balajees. Hired labour is not employed.

JALLARIPETA.

The fishermen and curers are Jalaris and Vadas and they live near the sea-shore. There are about 300 houses in all with a population of nearly 1,500. They are generally poor and are not financed by capitalists or middlemen but they work independently. No hired labour is employed but the females do the curing work and the males go out for fishing.

PUDIMADAKA.

The ticket-holders and fishermen belong to the fisher castes. They are men of moderate circumstances, they are not financed by any capitalists or middlemen. Some of the ticket-holders have their own boats and nets. Hired labour is not employed. The boats are built by the fishermen themselves.

POLAVARAM.

The fishermen are generally poor and there are about 400 houses in this neighbourhood. They borrow money from the capitalists and middlemen at very high rates of interest. The fishermen are Jalaris and Vadas by caste. Hired labour is not generally employed. But the owner of a Peddavala engages from 10 to 20 men who are considered as permanent coolies to work his boat and net. Fish caught is divided equally among themselves. If any of the permanent coolies is prevented from going out to fish through illness, etc., he is not deprived of his share. The boats are built by the fishermen themselves under the supervision of a man who is acquainted with boat-building and who is given one rupee and free meals for the days during which the boats are being built.

PENTAKOTA.

The fishermen and curers are generally poor with the exception of one or two who are a little better off. The curers and fishermen belong to the castes of Pallees and Vadas. The net owners borrow money at an interest of 2 to 3 per cent per month. Each net owner engages a number of hired labourers and advances Rs. 20 to each man to work under him but no interest is charged on such advances. The fish caught is divided into three shares, one of which is set apart for the net and the other two are divided equally among all the men engaged in operating the net.

RAJIAHPETA.

The fishermen are generally poor and borrow money from middlemen at high rates of interest ranging from 2 to 2½ per cent per month. There are about 800 houses in all. Generally the fishermen are Jalaris and Vadas by caste but there are also some Pallees. Labour is hired only by the owner of a Peddavala who pays them not in cash but in kind, the quantity of fish caught being divided equally among them after setting aside a third of the catches for the net owner. The boats are built by the fishermen themselves.

KONAPAPAPETA.

The fishermen and curers are mostly poor and worse off pecuniarily than those at Uppada. Curers are all Vadas (not fishermen by birth who are known as Jalaris but fishermen by occupation). All the curers are females who are mostly relatives either close or distant of the men who own boats and nets. These are financed by capitalists or middlemen. The fish is sold in lots. Two or more curers club together and purchase a lot and one of them makes herself responsible to the head fisherman for due payment. One month's credit is usually allowed and when times are hard even two months are allowed. In the case of fishermen it is somewhat different. As an Alivi boat with its net and full complement of ropes, etc., is very expensive, costing more than Rs. 1,000, some thirty fishermen enter into joint partnership and one among them is selected as headman. He then goes to various money-lending persons and obtains from them sums ranging from Rs. 25 to 200 till the requisite sum of money is collected for preparing the net and boat. Something like Rs. 200 to 250 is spent in drinking bouts while the nets and boat are under construction. The money is usually borrowed at 2 per cent per mensem. As a rule it is said the whole amount is generally paid up within a year if the season is good. Money is lent out by the money-lenders to the fishermen merely on personal security. An Alivi net owner engages above 40 coolies and pays them at annas 2 per head per haul. When the catches are heavy labourers are employed for carrying and gutting fish outside the yard, and are paid at six pies to one anna per head, and in addition a handful or two of fish is given.

UPPADA.

This is an important fishing village in the Gōdāvari district inhabited by a large number of Vadas. The village is about two

furlongs from the main road and is easily accessible. Owing to the erosion by the sea a portion of the village site is already under water and more of it is being carried away. These people are well off and a number of them have some property. Their houses are more commodious, better built, and kept cleaner than those of other villages on the coast. They have a caste headman called Kula Pedda whose office is hereditary and who with the help of the elders of the caste forms the panchayat to settle all matters under dispute. He is paid a fee on occasions of ceremonies. The women folk are better clad and wear gold and silver ornaments of some value. The people look healthy and well fed. They are illiterate but, comparatively speaking, not very much addicted to drink. In addition to fishing and curing both males and females are engaged in other kinds of cooly work and a number of the able-bodied men also emigrate to Rangoon where they serve as lascars in boats. The ticket-holders who are 72 in number are all females of the Vada caste. Some of them advance money to the owners of boats and nets to secure their catches but it is not obligatory on their part to buy all the fish brought by the fishermen. The fish is brought to the beach in net bags and the ticket-holders offer what they think is the proper price, but under a system called "Manu" the fishermen are paid only 75 per cent of the price so offered and accepted. Curing is carried on by females and no hired labour is employed. They themselves carry the cured fish for sale to distant places such as Dhowleshwaram, etc., and are well acquainted with the details of despatching goods by train and other matters relating to their business. The sea fishing is conducted by means of various kinds of nets but the Alivi net is peculiar to this and a few other villages in the neighbourhood. It is a shore seine net about 200 fathoms long and of varying depths, like the Rampani of the South Canara coast, but smaller in size and less expensive, costing about Rs. 1,500. It is made up of a number of pieces of wall net laced together and requires one boat and 50 to 60 men to operate it. There are about 12 Alivi nets in this village alone. Each net is owned jointly by a group of fishermen; the headman of the group contributes the three central pieces of the net which are costly being much larger and stronger made than the other pieces, as well as the boat, rope, and other tackle; each of the other men contributes the side pieces of equal value. The sale proceeds are divided and the headman gets ten times the share of each of the other individuals. In addition to the men who own the net a number of coolies are also engaged to operate the net and they are paid wages from 2 to 6 annas varying according to the value of fish caught and the owners divide only what remains after these coolies are paid. The coolies are paid daily but the owners divide their share only at the end of the fishing season, and in the meantime their account of the daily catches and expenses is maintained by a Kometi of the place, they being illiterate. The boat used for operating the Alivi net and tackle is built up like the Masula boats with no ribs, is about 37 feet long, 7½ feet wide and 3 feet deep, and is provided with heavy wooden oars each requiring four or five men to work it. The money required for making an Alivi net and tackle is sometimes raised by loans from sowcars on the security of jewels and other property

at 9 to 12 per cent. interest and is paid off in instalments. Some Reddikees who carry on business in dried fish also advance money to the ticket holders but no interest is charged and no concession in price is given. There is much demand for fresh fish from Pithapuram and other towns in the neighbourhood where it is carried on kāvadies by men runners. Kothapalem is a fishing hamlet near Uppada inhabited by Pallees and a few Vada families. They are much poorer than the Vada fishermen of Uppada and do not own any Alivi or other big nets and boats.

GODARIGUNTA.

This village is situated a few miles north of Cocanada town and contains about 100 huts inhabited by Vadas and a few Pallees. The huts made of mud wall and thatched are of the usual round type and built in a most irregular manner leaving hardly any room between each hut. The sanitary conditions are very defective as the people do the gutting and cleaning of the fish at their doors and all the offal is thrown on the adjoining land where they rot and pollute the atmosphere of the whole place with a very bad stench. The fishermen seem to be in affluent circumstances owning large Alivi and other nets, and their women folk wear gold and silver ornaments with decent clothing. Some of the younger men emigrate to Rangoon but their women are not allowed to work as ordinary coolies. There are hardly any literates among them and they are utterly ignorant of the benefits of education. Drinking is prevalent. The fish caught by the men are taken by the elderly women to Cocanada and neighbouring places to be sold as fresh fish, or they are gutted and cured by them in their own premises with bazaar salt. The local fish-curing yard has been closed owing to decrease in the operations which was due to the fact that the fish caught by the other villagers in the vicinity and which used to be brought here for curing in former years, are now disposed of in the fresh condition owing to an increased demand for fresh fish. The closing of the yard is a great hardship to the curers of this village especially as they have at times to cure large quantities of Vanamattalu (*harpoden nehereus* = Bombay duck) which are caught in the Alivi nets and which can hardly be sold as fresh owing to the large quantity of moisture present in its flesh and which makes it unsuitable for cooking. They do not prepare this fish as they do on the Bombay coast by simply sun-drying them, as it is usually caught during the rainy season. The Pallees of the village are much poorer than the Vadas and own no Alivi nets. Curing is conducted by the women and no regular hired labour is employed.

MOGULLAPETA (COCANADA).

This is a fishing hamlet situated on the eastern side of the canal opposite the Cocanada harbour and contains about 200 huts inhabited mostly by fishermen of the Pallee caste and some Vadas and Jalaris. The village site belongs to the Raja and being outside the Municipal limits there is no arrangement for the sanitary upkeep of the place. The fisher-folk dry all their fish including large quantities of prawns on the ground adjoining their huts and as all the offal is thrown about the place there is a very

bad stench which is carried to a very great distance over the town; it is a wonder how the Municipality tolerates this nuisance. There is no fish-curing yard in this neighbourhood as most of the fish is sold as fresh to meet the local demand and the rest cured with bazaar salt. Large quantities of Vanamattalu (Bombay duck) as well as prawns are caught here. The people are fairly well off but there are no literates among them and drinking is very common. The Pallees confine themselves to fishing but Vadas and Jalaris work in the cargo boats in addition to fishing.

CORINGA.

This village adjoins Tallarevu and the place was once noted as an important ship-building centre, and for supplying navigators and sailors who manned the vessels trading in the Bay of Bengal and neighbouring parts. The ship-building industry is still carried on on a small scale but owing to the silting up of the bar only vessels drawing less than eight feet of water can be built here, the ship-building yards being situated on the river about ten miles from its mouth. The seafaring people are Pallees, Vadas and Marakans. Pallees are those who are engaged in fishing and Marakans in boat-building and navigation. These people were very prosperous years ago when the place had a flourishing trade, but now they are in a poor condition. Some of them emigrate to Burma where they work as lascars in boats. One of this community who was an enterprising man, emigrated to Rangoon and made a large fortune by engaging in the shipping business, and when he died recently left several lakhs of rupees in trust for charitable work besides a large fortune to his kith and kin. There are very few literates among them and intemperance is also common. Fishing is mostly confined to the creeks and the river, and the sea is some ten miles away from the village. The curers are Vadas and Pallees who employ no hired labour and are not financed by capitalists.

MOGALTURU.

Some of the curers are fishermen themselves and cure and sell their catches on their own account. Other curers advance money to fishermen of the neighbouring villages and purchase and cure their fish. Some of the curers borrow money from sowcars at 10 per cent interest and advance it to the fishermen deducting the amount from time to time from the value of the fish supplied by them. No hired labour is used.

SORLAGUNDI.

The fishermen of this locality have no proper kind of nets for catching large fish and they prefer catching prawns which they themselves cure.

NIZAMPATAM.

There are about 150 houses with a population of about 1,000 who are all Pallees by caste. They are very poor depending mostly on the fishing which they carry on in the creeks and a few of them on cultivation. Before the introduction of the East Coast Railway

they were in fairly well-to-do circumstances as they were engaged in the transport of goods by canal to different centres. This was then an important port and the ruins of godowns of the merchants of those days are still in evidence. Though poor, the people are more cleanly in their habits and some of their children attend the local village school. The curers advance small sums of money to the fishermen to secure their catches and cure the fish themselves without any hired labour. Small dug-outs or canoes made of the trunks of the palmyra are very commonly used in the creeks.

KOTHAPALEM.

This village is about two miles from the sea and has a number of salt-water creeks in the neighbourhood. There are nearly 500 houses with a population of about 2,000 who are all Pallees by caste. Most of these depend on fishing and some serve in cargo boats and a few are engaged in cultivation. There are some literates among the elders and about 25 children attend the village school but they are not clean. As the fishing grounds are at some distance from the yard the fishermen carry with them bazaar salt for curing fish which they cannot safely bring to the yard. The ticket-holders do not go for fishing but purchase fish from the fishermen to whom they have advanced money. The ticket-holders in their turn borrow money from sowcars at 18 per cent interest. There is very little demand for fresh fish in the neighbourhood.

CHACKICHERLA, THATICHETLAPALEM, MYPAUD AND KODUR.

The fishermen are called Pattapus who are really Pattanavans who have settled down in the Telugu country. They speak a corrupt form of Tamil and Telugu and are simple and law-abiding but their habits are very dirty. They are illiterate and fond of drinking. They have a strong caste panchayat with a hereditary headman. Fishermen are assisted by their women and children in dragging the nets, etc. Their boats and catamarans are constructed by Lubbai carpenters but the caulking is done by themselves. Mostly they themselves cure their catches but there are some capitalists of limited means who advance small sums of money to fishermen and compel them to sell their catches to them. No outside labour is employed.

NALATTUR, KOTTAPATAM AND KONDURPALEM.

The fishermen are Pattapus and most of them cure their own fish but there are also some Muhammadan curers who purchase fish from the fishermen and cure them with hired labour. In some of the yards the whole trade is in the hands of the Muhammadan ticket-holders who having advanced money to the fishermen take all the fish brought by them. In the case of fishermen ticket-holders the curing is done by themselves with the help of their women and children.

MONAPALEM.

The ticket-holders are mostly fishermen and a few Balijas. The well-to-do ticket-holders are traders who in addition to the local catches also get fish from other villages for curing them here. Hired labour is seldom engaged. Fishermen are very poor.

PULIYANCHERIKUPPAM.

The fishermen and curers are all poor. There are some Jonagar and Mudaliyar capitalists who advance sums varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 to the fishermen on condition of their selling the catches to them at 20 viss per rupee which is very low rate, and the capitalists deduct the advances from the price of fish thus purchased by them.

IRUKKAM.

The fishermen are of the Pattapu caste and are very poor. There are a few Jonagar capitalists who advance small sums of money to the fishermen on condition of getting their fish at cheap rates.

BHIMARPALEM.

The fishermen are of the Pattapu caste and some of the curers also belong to that caste, all being poor, but the influential ticket-holders are Jonagars who being capitalists advance money to the fishermen and other curers and secure their fish at a prearranged low rate. The Jonagars thus practically had a monopoly of the industry, and in 1906 when the Pattapus wanted to become ticket-holders, they objected to it and there was a riot. The Pattapus cure their fish with the help of their women but the Jonagars employ hired labour such as Pattapu women or Pariah coolies (men and women) who are paid at the rate of one anna per maund of fish.

MEDICALKUPPAM AND MANGODU.

Fishermen and curers are fairly well off and are not financed by capitalists or middlemen. Of the ticket-holders some belong to the fisher caste, some are Vannis and others are Lubbais. Hired labour is generally employed almost every day and are paid at the rate of 3 pies per basket of fish.

PULICAT AND SATTANKUPPAM.

Fishermen are Pattanavars but the ticket-holders belong to various castes, such as Jonagars, Christians, Panchamas and other Hindus. All of them are of ordinary means and are not financed by capitalists or middlemen. Hired labour is generally employed.

CHINGLEPUT AND SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICTS.

There are no fish-curing yards on the coast between Sattankuppam in the north and Killai situated in the southern extremity of the South Arcot district near the mouth of the Coleroon, though there is a very large number of fishing villages and some of them containing a large fisher population. This is due to the fact that fresh fish is very much in demand in the large town and villages which are easily accessible by rail, good metalled roads and canal, from the coast. Moreover the sea off this coast is the poorest fishing ground in the Presidency and the small and unsteady supply of fish has not justified the maintenance of fish-curing yards in this region. Nevertheless curing is carried on on a small scale. When fish is landed at night or when comparatively large shoals

are netted which cannot be disposed of as fresh fish, the fisherfolk cure them with bazaar salt in their own houses and send them to the neighbouring markets mostly in a semi-dried or wet condition. As they get a good price for this kind of fish they do not care to place themselves under the restrictions laid down by the fish-curing yard regulations which insist among other things on fully drying the fish for two days before they are removed from the yard. The Peruvala nets (large seines operated from the shore) sometimes land large quantities of nethali and other kinds of small and immature fish and these are simply sun-dried. Fishing is carried on by Pattanavars (Hindus and Christians) and Karaiyars who are hereditary sea fishermen, by Sembadavans who are mostly engaged in fresh water fisheries, and to a small extent by Pallees, Pariahs and Sonagars in some of the villages. The craft and implements of fishing are more primitive than those of any other part of the Presidency, and the condition of the fisherfolk is in no way better than elsewhere though they get comparatively higher rates for their catches. Their huts and surroundings are dirty and they are illiterate without any desire to improve their condition. Intemperance is the curse of the community, even babies being made to drink toddy. The caste panchayats are strong among the fisherfolk with headmen whose offices are hereditary. They receive advances of money from fish-dealers and other capitalists on condition of supplying fish at cheaper rates than the market-rate, and they also borrow money from the ordinary money-lenders at exorbitant rates of interest. Labourer fishermen receive small advances of money from owners of nets and boats on condition of their working in those boats, and this is treated as a standing debt which must be cleared before they can go and serve under any other man. The catches are usually divided among the men, a portion going to the owners of the net and boats. These people have hardly any other source of income as they depend entirely on fishing, except the Sembadavans who, in addition to fishing, are in some localities engaged in agriculture, and also, trade in dried fish which they carry to the weekly shandies or markets held in the interior parts. As the demand for fish cannot be met by the local catches large quantities of salted fish are brought into these two districts from the West Coast by rail. In some places near Madras the headmen of the villages receive a fixed annual grant from some fresh fish-dealers on condition of their giving all the "curry fish" (table fish) such as seer, pomfrets, etc., which are landed in their villages, to such dealers during the period of the contract. The price is fixed daily by bargaining, and if there is any outsider who is willing to pay more than what the contractor is prepared to give, the fishermen are at liberty to sell the fish to him, but generally the contractor is an influential man and no one would incur his displeasure by competing with him. All other kinds of fish are sold to any one who offers the highest price, but on every rupee worth of fish so sold the fishermen have to pay half an anna as contribution to the village funds. Usually the right of collecting this toll is sold in auction by the caste headman and is purchased by one of the well-to-do members of the community who in his turn collects the dues every day as the fish is sold on the beach. The funds thus collected by the headman are spent for celebrating festivals in the village temple or other communal purposes. Curing

is carried on by fishermen and hired labour is rarely engaged, but coolies of various other castes are employed for carrying the fish into the interior markets.

KILLAI.

This is the only fish-curing yard in the South Arcot district and has only seven ticket-holders; it is situated about seven miles south of Porto Novo. Fishermen are Hindus and their women cure the fish without any hired labour. Most of the fishing is carried on in the backwaters and only for a few months in the sea. The fishermen in this neighbourhood use only dug-out canoes which they import from West Coast, and do not know the use of catamarans. They are mostly poor and depend entirely on fishing though a few of them also own small plots of land. The curing operations are decreasing not owing to scarcity of fish but on account of the increased demand for fresh fish from Chidambaram, Porto Novo, and other towns in the neighbourhood. They carry on their industry without the help of capitalists. The fishermen are more cleanly and not much addicted to intemperate habits.

NEIDAVASAL, VANAGIRI AND TRANQUEBAR.

The fishermen are Hindus called Arayanattu Chettis or Pattanavars. They are mostly poor or of very ordinary means, and carry on their trade without the help of capitalists or middlemen. Hired labour is not employed except in days of heavy catches.

AKKARAIKUPPAM.

This is a fishing village near Negapatam. Sea fishing is carried on by Arayanattu Chettis or Pattanavars and Saluvars, and the river fishing is conducted by Sembadavars and Karayans. All the fishing communities are very backward and lead a hand-to-mouth life without paying any attention to the sanitary condition of their hamlets, education of their children, etc. They make their own nets and catamarans and some of them are also employ in the landing and shipping boats of the port. Their women take the fish for sale into the markets and also do the curing. Only a limited number of the fisherfolk own catamarans and nets, and those who do not possess them are employed by the former as labourers and are paid a share of the catches. These labourer fishermen are under no contract and can serve under any person they wish. The fishermen borrow money from Nattukotta Chettis and other money-lenders on the security of their nets and catamarans at rates of interests varying from 15 to 20 per cent per annum. Fish are sold on the beach to merchants who are dealers in fresh fish, and those not sold to them are taken by the fishermen to the nearest markets or are cured by them, mostly with duty paid salt in their homes. Fresh fish is also sent daily by rail to Tiruvalur, Kuttur, and other places. Only fish that is not readily sold as fresh or those that are landed late in the evening, are taken to the fish-curing yard for curing. Most of the ticket-holders are Pattanava women and a few are Muhammadans (Sonagars) who buy fish from the fishermen and are well-to-do. The fishermen carry on curing operations without hired labour but the Muhammadan curers employ coolies. There are no capitalists and the fish are sold for cash.

ARCOT THORAI AND POINT CALIMERE.

Fishermen and curers are mostly poor or of ordinary means but are not financed by capitalists or middlemen. Some of the well-to-do ticket-holders give advances ranging from Rs. 25 to 100 to fishermen on condition of getting their fish at certain fixed rates but no interest is charged on such advances.

MUTHUPET.

The ticket-holders are all Marakayars but the fishermen belong to the Karaiyar and Sembadavan castes as well as Sonagars. The ticket-holders are of ordinary means with a capital varying from Rs. 100 to 1,000. They make advances of money from Rs. 25 to 100 to the Sembadavar and Karaiyar fishermen to secure their catches but the Sonagar fishermen do not take such advances but sell their catches on the beach to the highest bidder. The payment of the cost of fish is made once a week. A few of the ticket-holders own boats and nets and conduct fishing with the help of their relatives. Some of the fishing boats go so far as Point Calimere for fishing off that coast. Big fish are slit open and gutted at sea by the fishermen as soon as they are captured, in order to keep them in good condition till they are landed, but most of the fish brought to the yard are in a tainted condition as they are caught at a distance of 7 to 15 miles and much time lapses between the time of capture and the time of their arrival at the yard. "Pit curing" is mostly practised. Hired labour is generally employed and are paid at daily wages according to the nature of the work.

ADIRAMPATNAM.

The ticket-holders are Marakayars most of whom are of ordinary means. The fishermen are Karaiyars, Sembadavans, Kadiyars and Valaiyars as well as Sonagars who are the owners of boats and nets. The boats used in fishing are dug-out canoes costing Rs. 150 to 200 and imported from the Malabar coast. Long line fishing was introduced by Sunnambukkarars some ten years ago and is now more extensively used than hand-lining. In order to minimise the chances of tainting large fish are gutted in the canoes themselves as soon as they are captured. The fisherwomen engage themselves in the preparation of hemp and twine for making nets and in taking fish to the neighbouring villages for sale. Some of the Sonagar fishermen also find employment in the landing and shipping trade. The ticket-holders are the capitalists who control the fishing industry by making advances of money to the fishermen and thereby binding them to sell their catches to them at a rate about 25 per cent lower than the current market rate. Hired labour is generally employed by ticket-holders for transporting fish but they themselves do the splitting, gutting, etc.

MALLIAPATNAM.

The ticket-holders are Marakayars in well-to-do circumstances but the majority of the fishermen are poor and are financed by the ticket-holders who are capitalists. The fishermen receive advances varying from Rs. 300 to 400 from the capitalists to purchase boats

and nets on condition that half of their daily catches is given to the capitalists in repayment of the sums received as advances. The curing is said to be done without much attention being paid to cleanliness. Hired labour is generally employed for transporting and gutting fish.

SETUBAVACHATRAM.

The ticket-holders are Muhammadans who advance money to the fishermen who are mostly poor on the following conditions. Fishermen should sell all their catches to the ticket-holders from whom they have taken such advances, the ticket-holders to fix the price of fish and the accounts to be settled once or twice a year. Hired labour is employed only in days of heavy catches and labourers are paid daily wages.

VADAKKAMMAPATNAM.

Fishermen and ticket-holders who are Mussalmans are generally poor. Some of the ticket-holders advance money to the fishermen to control their boats and nets and secure all their catches at 20 per cent less than the current rates. Hired labour is rarely employed and when coolies are employed they are paid at annas 4 per day.

PASIPATNAM.

Fishermen are generally poor and are financed by capitalists who are the Mussalman ticket-holders either by loans bearing 18 per cent interest or as advances in agreement to sell all their catches to them at a reduced rate of two annas in the rupee. The ticket-holders monopolise the trade. Coolies are engaged at 3 to 4 annas per day.

NAMBUTALAI AND ATTANKARAI.

Most of the fishermen are very poor but the ticket-holders who are Mussalmans are well-to-do and advance money to the fishermen to secure their catches at comparatively low rates. The reason why the number of ticket-holders is so few is that the Mussalman ticket-holders at present control all the fishing boats and as the fishermen are obliged to give up all their catches to the former they could not become ticket-holders and cure their catches themselves. Hired labour is generally employed for curing fish.

RAMESWARAM AND PERIATHORAI.

Ticket-holders are Mussalmans or Karaiyars and most of them are poor. Two ticket-holders who are well-to-do advance money to the fishermen on condition of their giving all their catches to them at a low price. There is also another rich man who lends money to the fisherfolk and ticket-holders. Hired labour is employed by the rich ticket-holders and others carry on the work themselves.

MUKKUR.

The fishermen belong to the Parava caste who were once a very powerful Hindu community who had succession of kings among them with their headquarters at Mongay a famous place of

pilgrimage near Rāmnād. They derived much of their ascendency over other neighbouring communities from their knowledge of navigation as well as the profits derived from the pearl fisheries of the Tinnevelly and Madura coast which were practically in their hands. Later on they were much oppressed by the Muhammadan invaders and other rulers of the south, and when the Portuguese arrived "they were found groaning under the Muhammadan yoke and were assisted by the Portuguese on condition of their becoming Christians." The whole community of Paravars along the coast were thus Christianised to the Roman Catholic faith. At present there are some very wealthy individuals of this community who carry on trade and various other business in important towns in India and Ceylon but the majority are poor being engaged in fishing and as sailors in the native crafts of the coast or as boatmen and divers. The fishermen themselves carry on curing at Mukkur and are not financed by capitalists. The labourer fishermen who are engaged in operating the Madi net are paid Rs. 20 to 25 per annum with food. Hired labour is not employed for curing.

VEMBAR.

The fishermen are Paravars but the ticket-holders include Paravars and Shanars. They are generally poor and are not financed by capitalists. Fish is sold by auction to the highest bidder for cash payment. No hired labour is employed except in days of very heavy catches.

SIPPIKULAM.

The fishermen and ticket-holders are all Paravars. They are mostly poor. Some of them who are of moderate means advance money to others and get an eighth of their catches but no interest is charged. There are no capitalists or middlemen. Labourers who are engaged for fishing are given $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of the catches. Hired labour on daily wages is not generally employed for curing, but permanent coolies from 7 to 35 per annum with rations are employed by some.

PINNAKKAYAL, ALANDALAI AND OVARI.

All or most of the ticket-holders are well-to-do Paravars some of whom are capitalists and others middlemen. They do not themselves go out for fishing but purchase fish from the fishermen when the catches are landed and auctioned on the beach. The fishermen do not enter into contracts with ticket-holders to supply fish and being uncontrolled can sell their fish to the highest bidder with the result that they get good prices for their catches owing to competition among ticket-holders themselves. Fishermen with no boats and nets of their own give half their catches to the owners of the gear. Hired labour is paid at the rate of 3 to 4 annas per basket of fish cured and permanent coolies are rarely employed.

IDINTHAKARAI AND KUTTAPULI.

Fishermen and ticket-holders are mostly poor Paravars. The ticket-holders purchase fish on credit from the fishermen and pay

the price only after the cured fish is sold. There are no middlemen as the ticket-holders themselves are merchants. Hired labour is employed for curing on days of heavy catches and paid at 2 to 3 annas per day.

KUTTANGULI.

The fishermen are poor and themselves cure their fish. They sell the cured fish to middlemen who take them into the interior markets for sale. They are not financed by capitalists. Hired labour is employed on days of heavy catches and paid at annas 3 per day.